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GDR COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES WESTERN RESPONSE TO EASTERN MBFR INITIATIVE

DW101318 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Guenter Meissler commentary]

[Text] The head of the Belgian delegation at the Vienna MBFR talks has issued a statement in the name of the participating Western states giving NATO's reaction to the suggestion of the socialist countries. Guenter Meissler comments on the reaction:

The Western countries participating in the Vienna talks announced 2 weeks ago that an answer to the new suggestions of socialist countries was forthcoming. But people are wrong who believe that this answer has now been given. What the West has officially stated at the last plenary session is not an answer, but basically just a new attempt to further block a continuation of the Vienna negotiations by setting unacceptable prerequisites.

The socialist initiative of 10 July has been assessed neither objectively nor correctly. The Warsaw Pact states suggested reducing the armed forces in central Europe in a first reduction phase by 20,000 Soviet soldiers and 13,000 U.S. soldiers. Since an additional 20,000 Soviet soldiers have already been withdrawn from the GDR, it would actually be a reduction of 40,000 men for the Soviet Union.

That is undoubtedly extraordinarily forthright on the part of the socialist side vis-a-vis the Western negotiating partner. But the NATO states are not at all interested in agreeing on concrete reductions, despite their continuous verbal assurances to the contrary.

In their recent statement they also use the assertion thought up by their own intelligence services, namely that the socialist countries have stationed 150,000 soldiers more in the reduction area than they admit. They do that although despite the repeated disproval of this assertion and despite the recent exchange of figures on mutual armed forces.

The other suggestion by the socialist countries of 10 July also remained unanswered. It said that after the completion of the second reduction phase, the troop contingents of every individual participating state should not exeed 50 percent of the total strength of an alliance. The West voiced the really far-fetched argument that it was allegedly too early for such a decision.

The Soviet press spokesman recalled once more at the ensuing press conference that not only the initiative of 10 July remains unanswered by the West, but also a number of earlier constructive suggestion by socialist countries. Among them are the temporary freezing of the numerical strength of troops of West European countries and Canada, the commitment of these countries to make effective reductions in the second phase and, last but not least, a lowering of mutual armament.

The absence of constructive answers to all these suggestions, said the Soviet Union's spokesman at the press conference, is unequivocal evidence that cannot be disproved. It shows that the West, as before, does not live up to its responsibility with regard to progress to be achieved in the Vienna negotiations.

LLESHI, SHEHU SEND CONDOLENCES TO ALGERIA

AU132012 Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Tirana 13 Oct (ATA)--Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have sent the following message to Chadli Bendejedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic:

We learned with deep sorrow about the grave and painful strike which affected the region of the city El Asnam. At these difficult moments the friendly people of Algeria are passing we would like to assure you of the profound sympathy and solidarity of the Albanian people and, with the feelings of close friendship, we express our regret for the great misfortune and damage caused by this catastrophic earthquake.

Please transmit the condolences of the Albanian people and our own to the families of the victims and the Algerian authorities, with high consideration.

LLESHI GREETS SOUTH YEMEN ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU131655 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen:

The occasion of your national holiday gives me the pleasure to send, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and myself, best wishes for the progress of your country and the happiness of the friendly people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

PRESIDUM SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO GDR ON NATIONAL DAY

AU111410 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 80 p 6

[Message from the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania to the GDR State Council in Berlin--date not given]

[Text] On the GDR national holiday we convey our wishes to the GDR people.

ATA CITES TIRANA RADIO CRITICISM OF JOHN PAUL II

AU101610 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Tirana, October 10 (ATA)--We are transmitting the commentary broadcast by Radio-Tirana concerning the visit of Pope John Paul II to Otranto.

The commentary entitled: "Pope Wojtila Mourns the Fascists" says:

Pope John Paul II went these days to the city of Otranto, on the shores of the Adriatic and delivered prayers in memory of several local inhabitants, who, 500 years ago, were killed by the Turks because they refused to change their religion. The Pope of Rome took advantage of this occasion in Otranto to sling slander against socialist Albania in regard to the so-called persecutions which have allegedly been conducted against the Albanian Catholic Church after the establishment of people's power in Albania.

We are not in the least astonished at these prayers of the Pope because the Vatican has always been and remains a centre of anti-Albanian subversive activity. This evil nest of medieval reaction has always protected all the quislings and criminals of the Albanian war, the spies and subversive elements, which it has used, whenever possible, for undermining activity against the people's power in Albania.

These are al[illegible]hings so there is no need to waste time on them; but, irrespective of this, perhap[illegible]'d be worth reminding Pope Wojtila about a few true facts which are well-known in [illegible]a as well as beyond its borders.

First of all, no one [illegible]ecuted the Church in Albania, but it is a fact that liberated from obscurantism, [illegible]an people no longer believe in the religious opium, the lies and deception of th[illegible]he mosque. In Albania, religion has lost the battle in the ideological and sp[illegible]nce and for all. Therefore, in Albania, the crocodile tears are receive[illegible]w different manner than that hoped by the monarch of the Vatican. If [illegible] continue to protect a member of the clergy sentenced by the courts of our [illegible] was an agent or a collaborator of the fascist and Nazi occupiers, we w[illegible] discredits them even more. To us these appeals sound no different t[illegible]n owl. Father Anton Harapi and others like himself, following the e[illegible] XII who gave his blessing to Il Duce and Hitler, put themselves at t[illegible]e foreign occupiers and they could not fail to end up any differently [illegible]ll the collaborators of the occupiers in Albania. Criminals, whether dressed in priests' robes or not, have always suffered the same fate, at least here in Albania. If the priests' cloak continues to serve today too, in the Vatican and elswehere, as a mask to cover up crimes, this does not mean that this is the case here in our country, too.

Secondly, in Albania we do not forget that it has been precisely from Otranto, where the pope went to sing his prayers and turn his eyes to the other side of the sea, that two times within these last 60 years, the aggressive Italian forces have departed to attack Albania. It seems unbelievable that the pope could be so ignorant as to not know these facts of modern history, but even if he does not know them we should have taken the trouble to go as far as Sakrar at Bari, where the remains of the Italian fascist soldiers are buried, those soldiers who made the Albanian people martyrs. And seeing that the pope cannot exist without launching anathema, he would have done far better to make the target of his malediction the imperialist and fascist aggressors. Naturally this could never be expected from a pope who has so many spiritual links with fascism, which caused so much bloodshed and suffering to a neighbouring people.

Third, Pope Wojtila seems deeply moved over the fate of the 800 victims of the Turkish general Gjedik Ahmet Pasha but he forgets, or should we say he retains the silence of a mummy over the fact that precisely during that century and later the fires of the inquisition, the Vatican, wreaked havoc, burning to death on the wooden biers some of the most brilliant minds and courageous hearts of the epoch.

Finally, perhaps it would be just the occasion to stress here that it would be better if the city and channel of Otranto were used for more useful purposes than tribunes from which the evil elements of the dark dungeons of the Vatican vent their spleen against socialist Albania. Perhaps the prayers of the pope at Otranto are further evidence of what the PLA has stressed time after time, that old memories rear their heads on the peninsula of the Apennines?

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO VIETNAM--By the decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, Maxhun Peka is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam instead of Izedin Hajdini who is charged with another duty. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 9 Oct 80 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GREEK PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS

Arrival 12 Oct

AU121714 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, Konstandinos Karamanlis, Greek president, arrived in Bulgaria 12 October on an official and friendly visit.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU121720 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] On 12 October Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis visited Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council. A friendly talk was held. Before this, Konstandinos Karamanlis laid a wreath at the common grave in freedom park. The ceremony was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and the officials accompanying the Greek president.

Official Dinner

AU122050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] On 12 October at the Boyana Residence, Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, gave an official dinner in honor of Konstandinos Karamanlis, the president of Greece. The dinner was attended by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Lyudmila Zhivkova, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov and other officials. The officials accompanying the Greek president, as well as the two countries' ambassadors also attended the dinner. During the dinner, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Konstandinos Karamanlis toasted each other.

Official Talks

AU131513 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 13 Oct (BTA)--The official talks between State Council President Todor Zhivkov and Greece's President Konstandinos Karamanlis began here today.

The two leaders assessed highly the bilateral Bulgaro-Greek relations and expressed their satisfaction with the prospects for their development. It was stressed that these relations were an example of cooperation between countries of different political, economic and social systems.

T. Zhivkov and K. Karamanlis also dwelt upon a wide range of international matters. An identity of the views of Bulgaria and Greece on some of the major problems of today was found.

Stress was laid on the necessity for active measures for consolidating the process of detente and preserving peace in the world. The need for supplementing political detente with detente in the military sphere too was emphasized.

Special importance was attached to the situation in the Balkan Peninsula and in the Mediterranean region.

On the Bulgarian side the talks were attended by Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council; Minister of Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov and other officials.

The Greek side was represented by Konstandinos Mitsotakis, minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY INDIAN PRESIDENT REDDY

Banquet Address

BK081004 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0?40 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] President Sanjiva Reddy called upon the world community to tackle the problem of disparities with a sense of urgency and determination.

Speaking at a banquet hosted in his honor by the Bulgarian president in Sofia last evening, Reddy regretted the fact that negotiations at the United Nations on the establishment of a new international economic order have not been fruitful. He said the world community must address itself with a greater sense of purpose and political will to the question of redressing economic imbalances among nations. The president said that we must learn how to live together or face the prospects of self-destruction.

Referring to Indo-Bulgarian relations, Reddy expressed his confidence that the friendly relations would grow further and there would be increased cooperation in various fields. He said both India and Bulgaria are engaged in the task of national reconstruction so that both the people can look forward to a better future.

Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov also expressed similar sentiments and said his country was keen on strengthening its friendly relations with India. Expressing concern over the fighting between Iran and Iraq, he said the conflict should stop and their differences should be resolved through mutual discussions without any outside interference.

Earlier in the day, Reddy and Zhivkov had a 2-hour discussion which covered a wide range of subjects including bilateral economic matters.

Stara Zagora Visit

AU091056 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, who began touring Bulgaria today, has arrived in Stara Zagora. The Indian president is accompanied by Comrade Grisha Filipov. At the city's trade union cultural house, a meeting with the okrug leadership was held. Vasil Nedev, first secretary of the Stara Zagora Okrug Party Committee, acquainted the Indian president and the officials accompanying him with the socioeconomic development of Stara Zagora Okrug.

Further on County Visits

AU102022 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 10 Oct (BTA)--Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of India, is touring Bulgaria for a second day in succession after finishing the official talks with State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

Mr Reddy visited Stara Zagora where he called at the Beroe scientific-production robotics works and at the unified works for memory device manufacturing--two industrial enterprises with a steadily growing prestige. The president was taken round the Maritsa-East power generation complex where he was made familiar with the Bulgarian-devised technology of low-calorie coal burning which is new in principle.

Today the Indian president is guest of Varna. He saw the science-production vintners complex near the village of Slunchevo where he was made familiar with some basic changes in the organization of Bulgarian agriculture and with the work in the complex which exports wines to 50 countries.

Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy then visited the G. Dimitrov shipyard in Varna and the hydrodynamics institute.

The visit of the Indian president ends tomorrow.

More on Varna Visit

AU101743 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of India, who is paying a state visit to our country, at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, visited Varna Okrug this afternoon to inspect the Varna Institute on Naval Hydrodynamics. He was accompanied by Comrades Grisha Filipov and Todor Stoychev.

At the institute the president was welcomed by Toncho Chakurov, minister of the machine building industry, by leading officials of the Varna City Purkhov District where the institute is situated, and by managers of the institute, as well as by managers of the shipbuilding state economic trust.

The high-ranking guest was briefed on the work of the institute and on the development of the contemporary Bulgarian ship-building industry, which is competing on international markets.

The president of the Republic of India and the officials accompanying him attended tests of ship models intended for domestic use and for export.

Varna Banquet

AU102058 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] In honor of Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, an official dinner was given at the Varna Grand Hotel by the Varna Okrug People's Council Executive Committee.

The dinner which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere was attended by the Comrades Grisha Filipov and Todor Stoychev, by Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building industry; by Dimitur Popov, chairman of the okrug People's Council, as well as by leaders of the okrug and city of Varna and by the officials accompanying the Indian president.

The ambassadors of the two countries were also present. [words indistinct]

Radio Interview

AU112020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy has given an interview to a Bulgarian radio reporter. During our visit to your country, I had the opportunity to exchange views on various issues with your President Todor Zhivkov and to familiarize myself with the great achievements of the Bulgarian industry and agriculture, the Indian President said. He further emphasized that the Indian people were genuinely happy with the successes of socialist Bulgaria. Bulgaria and India are closely linked by a common goal--peace in the world and understanding and cooperation among all countries of our planet, Neelam Sanjiva Reddy said in conclusion.

Departure 12 Oct

AU121741 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] On 12 October the official visit of Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, Indian president, to Bulgaria at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, ended. At Varna airport, which was festively decorated, the Indian president was cordially seen off by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Petur Tanchev and Todor Stoychev. The visit of the Indian president confirmed once again the desire of the Bulgarian and Indian peoples to further strengthen their friendship and cooperation in the interest of their prosperity and world peace and understanding.

ZHIVKOV ANSWERS INDIAN JOURNALISTS' QUESTIONS

AU081925 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 8 Oct (BTA)--"We hold in extremely high esteem the relations of friendship with India" said Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria today.

At a news conference with the Indian journalists accompanying President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, he said: "We in Bulgaria are proud with this cooperation, because it is a cooperation of a small country with a big and great one, with a country the population of which is the second-largest on the planet, with people who are making consistent efforts for peace and cooperation".

Mr Todor Zhivkov spoke also about the immense contribution of the prominent figure of our time and great friend of the Bulgarian people, Mrs Indira Gandhi, to these relations of friendship. "The talks we had with her here and in Delhi have spelt a good beginning for further fruitful development of Bulgarian-Indian relations" said Mr Todor Zhivkov.

"As it has been once more confirmed at the current talks with Mr Reddy this cooperation has already been implemented on a wide scale and extends to all spheres of economy and culture. We have [word indistinct] again that every condition is present to develop it further", he went on to say.

To a question put by an Indian journalist what is Bulgaria's stand on the question of Kampuchea and Afghanistan Mr Zhivkov replied: "You know the attitude of Bulgaria to Kampuchea. We stand for giving the Kampuchean people the possibility to develop freely, to do away with those horrible effects for the people and for the country left by the guns of the Maoist leadership. He expressed satisfaction with Kampuchea's recognition by the Indian Government and expressed confidence that this step will be followed by many other governments.

"Speaking of Afghanistan, we greet the help rendered to it by the Soviet Union" underlined Mr Zhivkov, "We think that the Soviet Union has fulfilled its international and human duty to its neighbour. This help fully complies with the international laws and the UN Charter".

TANCHEV MEETS WITH PALESTINIAN UNION SECRETARY

AU101540 Sofia BTA in English 1420 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 10 Oct (BTA)--Yesterday secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union [BNAU], Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council, received secretary general of the General Union of Palestinian Peasants (Nukh Abu al-Hiija), who is on a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the BNAU Standing Committee.

Mr Petur Tanchev expressed the BNAU backing to the struggle of the General Union of Palestinian Peasants for the materialization of the legitimate right of the Arab peoples of Palestine, including their right to set up their own independent state.

The two conversing parties emphasized that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East could be obtained only on the absolute withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories illegally captured by it.

AFGHAN EDUCATION MINISTER TOURS PLOVDIV OKRUG

AU101747 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, member of the Revolutionary Council, and minister of education of Afghanistan, visited the Plovdiv Okrug today. She was accompanied by Aleksandur Fol, Bulgarian minister of national education.

In Plovdiv the guests went sightseeing and met Dimitur Dimov, secretary of the BCP okrug committee, who briefed them on local successes in education, as well as on the okrug's socioeconomic development.

HUNGARIAN STATE SECRETARY SZAKALI ENDS VISIT

AU101127 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The delegation of the Central People's Control Commission of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Chairman Joszef Szakali, which paid a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Committee for State and People's Control, has left the country. At Sofia airport the Hungarian guests were seen off by Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control, and by deputy chairmen of the committee.

HUNGARIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU131514 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian National Assembly, a delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly led by Antal Apro, chairman of the assembly, arrived on 13 October in Bulgaria. The delegation was greeted by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, and other officials.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH TURKEY HELD IN BUCHAREST

AU101541 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received Necdet Seckinoz, secretary of state at the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of Turkey, who is leading a delegation to the fifth session of the joint Romanian-Turkish working group for cooperation in mining, oil and energy areas. The sides discussed the current stage of economic cooperation between the two countries, and agreed on additional measures to develop cooperation and collaboration in various areas of activity, and to expand and diversify bilateral commercial exchanges.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG

AU101535 Sofia BTA in English 1428 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Test] Sofia, 10 Oct (BTA)--A protocol was signed here today on the work of the fifth session of the Bulgaro-Belgian-Luxembourg industrial, economic, scientific and technological cooperation commission.

In the course of five days the commission reviewed the work completed in the period since the latest session. The first steps in the sphere of industrial cooperation in the manufacture of colour television sets and plant protection preparations, have already been made. In an advanced stage are the talks with a number of Belgian firms for the establishment of ties in metallurgy, the chemical and the electronic industry. The protocol provides for the signing in the near future of four more intergovernmental agreements which are to open up fresh opportunities for cooperation in power generation and other spheres.

It is said in the protocol that the two parties to the talks have been satisfied to find that the commercial ties between Bulgaria, Belgium and Luxembourg have been following an upward trend of development. Last year trade between the three partners has amounted to 80 million leva in foreign exchange, while in the first eight months of 1980 trade to the tune of 70 million leva in foreign exchange again, has been realized. It is envisaged that trade will have doubled by 1985. 85 per cent of the constantly growing Bulgarian exports to Belgium and Luxembourg are products of the chemical industry, metallurgy and the pharmaceutical industry. Bulgaria imports from Belgium mostly products of the metallurgical and the chemical industry, machines and equipment.

PERIOD OF 'WORK AND RENEWAL' SEEN BEGINNING IN POLAND

LD121422 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Excerpt] The gradual normalization in neighboring Poland contributes in a very specific way toward consolidation of the situation in Europe. The plenary meeting of the Polish party's Central Committee which ended this week, as well as the following discussions in the Sejm and the Central Control Commission, have made a weighty contribution toward a return to a normal pace of work and life in the country, as well as toward elimination of the previous blunders and errors.

The U.S. Senate, as well as the 97th annual conference of the British Conservatives, tried again recently to incite unrest and deepen confusion. These attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland, however, have been rejected with forceful decisiveness by the Polish side.

The Sejm's confirmation of various legal and administrative reforms, as well as the governmental changes carried out, conclude the present stage of development in Poland and open a period of work and renewal.

POLISH LEADER CITED ON SUPPORT FOR SOCIALIST RECONSTRUCTION

LD121312 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Stanislaw Kania told a meeting in Szczecin that the overwhelming majority of Polish society supports the socialist character of reconstruction based on the principles of socialist democracy and the strengthening of the leading role of the party.

POLISH PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE FINDINGS ON REFORM REPORTED

LD101242 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The results of the sixth session of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party have fulfilled the expectations of the Polish communists and millions of working people who desire Poland to continue along the path of socialist development. This is especially so because of the fact that it consistently and self-critically analyzed the character of the present profound social crisis. It emphasized unequivocally that its main cause were deformations of socialism which disrupted the unity of the interests of the party and the people.

It is now necessary to apply measures which will restore the party's confidence among the workers. The decisive factor is and will be the economy where the most serious mistakes occurred, mistakes which are now being misused by antisocialist forces for provoking new social conflicts in their interests, their aims, which are alien to socialism.

In this context the sixth session of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party said that for isolating these antisocialist forces it is not enough to go by political struggle alone. It is also necessary to correct the mistakes which disrupted the party's ties with the people.

Even the best intentions and necessary reforms will lead nowhere if they are not put into practice. A precondition of this is to stabilize the country's life (?and to secure) normal working rhythms. This too is now the main task of the party's bodies, organizations, party members.

It is necessary to channel the working people's activity and initiative correctly, in the first place towards an increase in the productivity of labor. Wage increases call for higher output and good management. The attitudes of some leaders of the new trade unions are contrary to this line which is the starting point for solving the piled-up problems. Especially those from the coast see their existence in a sort of supervision which is to be a means of pressure on the country's leadership. In addition, some of them overtly support antisocialist elements, who see in the new trade unions a basis for their own political objectives.

The Polish United Workers Party desires the whole trade union movement to be socialist although that movement is organizationally divided. The party strives for cooperation of all streams in this movement with one and the same aim--to strengthen the socialist achievements of the Polish working people.

SLOVAK PAPER WARNS AGAINST 'ENEMIES OF SOCIALISM' IN POLAND

AU101342 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Oct 80 p 7

[Article by Pavol Minarik: "Attention to Pressing Problems"]

[Excerpt] The development of the situation in neighboring Poland and its context are not in the foreground of broad world public attention alone. These events have become the subject of common contemplation and analysis within the international communist and workers movement and by Polish communists. For this very reason we attentively awaited the results of the sixth PZPR Central Committee session which was held in Warsaw recently.

The session dealt with highly topical problems: On the current situation in the country, the session delineated the cause of the crisis in society,but also dealt with the tasks of the party and the whole country. From the program report of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, delivered by party First Secretary Comrade Stanislaw Kania, as well as from the discussion, it was seen that the economic and political stabilization necessary for Polish society can be realized only in a socialist manner--by the PZPR being the leading force in that process.

This standpoint is encouraging. Facts reveal that the problems that exist in Poland today lie not in the socialist system as such--this was also said by U.S. Communist Party General Secretary Gus Hall in an interview with the POLITICAL AFFAIRS periodical, when he emphasized that these problems are rather the outcome of errors and weaknesses of the leadership, errors that in a certain sense are at variance with the principle of socialist development. The weaknesses of or the errors committed by the Polish leadership are not weaknesses or errors that are unavoidable in socialism. What is involved is a social system in the process of development, and in building a new social system there are always errors and difficulties, said Gus Hall, among other things. Reactionary forces, in particular, whose long-term strategy is to destabilize the socialist world, push individual countries off their socialist path and out of the socialist community, kept their eye on these errors.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo report also drew attention to this fact when it stressed the necessity to vigilantly monitor displays of anarchy and the violation of internal peace--actions that endanger the principles of socialism--and to resolutely oppose them. Active enemies of socialism do exist in present-day Poland. In some enterprises, especially on the coast, slogans appeared against the socialist system. These forces were distributing leaflets containing instructions for spreading strikes and imbuing them with a political character. Today the Polish comrades know that the enemies of socialism are precisely those people who claim that they were the first ones to begin "criticizing errors and mistakes."

The reality is different, however. They do not criticize errors in order to eliminate them, but to use them for attacking socialism. For the enemies of socialism, errors and incorrectness are only the pretext for attacking the party and state leadership. They do not want to rectify anything and do not believe in any sort of renewal.

We experienced similar practices and methods of the enemies of socialism in the 1968-69 years of crisis and fully understand the danger that stems from them.

YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD130902 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0400 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] A Yugoslav delegation arrived by air in Prague yesterday. It will take part in the 16th session of the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav committee for economic, scientific and technological cooperation. The delegation is led by Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, member of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia. He was met at Ruzyne Airport by Jindrich Zahradnik, deputy federal premier, and other representatives.

Talks Open

LD131810 Prague CTK in English 1719 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 13 Oct (CTK)--The 16th session of the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav committee for economic, scientific and technological cooperation began here Monday.

The Czechoslovak delegation is led by Jindrich Zahradnik, Czechoslovak deputy premier, and the Yugoslav by Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, member of the Executive Council of Yugoslavia.

The delegations appreciated results achieved in the development of bilateral economic relations since the last session of the committee in Belgrade last May. They also pointed out the economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia during the past five years, and stressed that the planned growth of the exchange of goods was exceeded and reached almost 5,000 million dollars. This creates favourable preconditions for the development of relations in this sphere.

The agenda of the session included the preparation of a long-term agreement on Czechoslovak-Yugoslav economic, scientific and technological cooperation for 1981-85. The Czechoslovak and Yugoslav delegates stressed the necessity to develop higher forms of cooperation, e.g. cooperation and speicalization of production in engineering. Bilateral economic relations and their further growth will concentrate also on the chemical and pharmaceutical industry. Special importance in agriculture is being ascribed to the supplies of seed for sowing from Yugoslavia to Czechoslovakia. The exchange of experience from science and technology should also intensify.

SLOVAK OFFICIALS RECEIVE GDR CONSUL AT THE END OF TOUR OF DUTY

LD131414 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] The top party and state representatives of the Slovak Socialist Republic, Comrade Jozef Lenart, Peter Colotka and Villiam Salgovic, received today Walter Gampe, consul general of the GDR in Bratislava, in connection with his ending his term of duty in our country. They praised his contribution toward deepening friendly relations between our peoples and stressed his meritorious work for the benefit of fraternal cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES FRG FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD101916 Prague CTK in English 1722 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 10 Oct (CTK)--Czecholsovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here Friday the minister-director at the West German Foreign Ministry, Klaus Blech, currently in Czechoslovakia for consultations with Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Mecislav Jablonsky.

During the reception the present state of relations between Czechoslovakia and West Germany and some international topics were discussed.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SWITZERLAND

LD102010 Prague CTK in English 1724 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 10 Oct (CETEKA)--A protocol was signed at the close of the eighth session of the Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jaroslav Jakubec and by deputy head of Department of Foreign Trade, Ambassador Cornelio Sommaruga.

The two sides discussed further promotion of commercial contacts, of economic and industrial cooperation, and the possibilities of cooperation on third markets.

Head of the Swiss delegation Ambassador Cornelio Sommaruga was received by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak at the close of the talks.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES UGANDA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU101128 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK)--CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent a congratulatory telegram to P. Muwanga, chairman of the Uganda National Liberation Front, on the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Uganda.

TOMAN APPOINTED CZECH MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

LD132300 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Presidium of the Czech National Council today appointed Frantisek Toman, until now vice chairman of the Czech National Council, minister without portfolio of the Czech Socialist Republic. The newly appointed minister was then sworn in in the presence of Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier, in accordance with the Constitution.

Frantisek Toman has held a number of offices. He was minister of labor and social affairs of the Czech Socialist Republic and vice chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party. He has been a deputy of the Czech National Council since 1968. On the death of Rostislav Petera, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party, he was elected chairman of the party on 19 September 1980.

PRAGUE CITY COMMITTEE DEBATES CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LD131000 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] The Prague City Party Committee is in session today, attended by Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. It is debating securing the resolution of the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in the Prague city party organization and its preparation for the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Kapek Report

LD132341 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] The implementation of the decisions of the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Commit Committee by the city party organization and its preparation for the 16th CPCZ Congress were high on the agenda of today's session of the Prague City Party Committee. Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCA Central Committee Presidium, chief secretary of the Prague City Party Committee, delivered the main report in which he pointed out that a host of complicated problems has accumulated in Prague industry with which the city organization will have to deal more thoroughly in order to prevent them from spilling over into the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Despite the successes attained in the future expansion of Prague industry it will have to be borne in mind that certain qualitative plan indices have not been fulfilled consistently. In endeavors to raise the quality of all work, stressed at the 18th session of the party's Central Committee, the Prague City Party Committee will struggle against inertia in people's habits, thinking, against wasteful utilization of material resources, and against losses of working hours. Comrade Kapek stressed that all forces will be mustered for the decisive tasks in industry, foreign trade and investments, and rising labor productivity will be implemented more systematically. Finally, Antonin Kapek called on the working people of the capital to join the initiative displayed by 15 heroes of socialist labour in Prague for higher social labor productivity in fulfilling the targets of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

KAPEK ADDRESSES SOCIALIST YOUTH MEETING IN PRAGUE

LD140522 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 13 Oct (CTK)--The 10th meeting of socialist youth organizations began here Monday.

The meeting is attended by more than 350 delegates of youth organizations from the capitals of 13 socialist states of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. Also present were Antonin Kapek, presidium member of the Czechoslovak Community Party Central Committee and head secretary of the party's Prague City Committee, and Zdenek Zuska, the mayor of Prague.

Anton Kapek stressed that the meeting is taking place at a time when imperialism is trying to revert international policy. The NATO states have created a war atmosphere of tension which is at variance with the wish of nations to live in peace, while the Soviet Union and other socialist states exert peace efforts.

It is ever more evident for the world that the proposals of the Soviet Union are the best way towards the ensurance of durable peace and social progress. The Prague meeting actively supports this policy. Antonin Kapek underlined, and said that regular meetings of youth are an opportunity to express solidarity and international support for the struggle of progressive young people against imperialism and reaction.

Leading representatives of youth organizations then greeted the participants in the meeting in the name of their organiztions.

KEMPNY ADDRESSES CLUB OF COMMUNISTS MEETING IN PRAGUE

LD131520 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] A plenary meeting of the club of communist deputies of the Czech National Council was held in Prague today. Josef Kempny, Presidium member and secretary of the party's Central Committee, briefed them on the conclusions of the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session.

He stressed that during the past 10 years social securities and living conditions of our working people have improved, and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries has been broadened. He said that for the implementation of the aims of the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session it is necessary to increase the effectiveness of our national economy and the quality and productivity of labor, as well as to reveal and criticize subjective inadequacies.

Comrade Kempny stressed that an important part in this respect is also played by deputies of representational bodies in developing social democracy.

SLOVAK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AKTIV HELD IN BRATISLAVA

LD111520 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] An aktiv of communists, leading and managing workers of the Acedemy of Sciences, held in Bratislava today, deals with the topical tasks of political and ideological work at the Slovak Academy of Sciences. The deliberations are attended by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Jan Majcharcik, head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jan Litvaj, head of a department of the CPSL Central Committee, and other representatives.

Bilak Address

LD120930 Prauge Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] An aktiv of the Slovak Academy of Sciences was held in Bratislava today. Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke in detail at the aktiv about questions of constructing an advanced socialist society and stressed, at the same time, that the Slovak Academy of Sciences faces not only the task of expanding knowledge through it own research, but above all of influencing more actively the development of socialist productive forces. He stressed the great social responsibility of scientists in educating a new socialist man stemming from the process of active building of advanced socialism. The historical task of building and advanced socialist society cannot be fulfilled without a broad and all-round development of science and technology and, above all, broader integration of Czechoslovak scientific centers with the reserach base of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, Comrade Vasil Bilak said.

He also dealt with topical questions of the international situation, above all the attacks of imperialism on the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, as well as the long-term strategy and tactics of anticommunist centers aimed at disturbing and demolishing the unity of the countries of the socialist community. Comrade Vasil Bilak also visited the electrotechnical institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Bratislava today, where he viewed the research laboratories.

SLOVAK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE DISCUSSES 1981 DRAFT PLAN

LD120850 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] The Slovak Government Committee for Management Planning of the National Economy, headed by Karol Martinka, deputy premier and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission, met in Bratislava today. Members discussed a control report on the results of preparatory work on measures to improve the system of management planning after 1980. They noted there has been no pronounced change in the draft plans of some production economic units and central organs for 1981 from the point of view of coping with the development of individual branches.

During the plan drafting there have occurred tendencies toward demanding higher social resources means without a corresponding increase of production and higher efficiency of the repreductive process. Production economic units have displayed an over-careful approach toward draft plans for next year.

The committee further assessed the federal government's draft resolution which tackles the problem of strengthening the leading role of general directorates, trusts and trade union enterprises and which enable a better development and implementation of the principles of the improved system while at the same time not requiring any substantial organization changes.

LENART VISITS FLOOD-HIT LIPTOVSKY MIKULAS DISTRICT

LD121928 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, visited Liptovsky Mikulas District today.

Jan Michalovic, leading secretary of the party district committee, and Jozef Neumann, chairman of the district national committee, informed him about the situation caused by the 9-10 October floods. They assured Comrade Lenart that the damage caused by the flooding will be rectified and the district's task in agriculture and industry will be fulfilled.

Jozef Lenart also visited Ruzomberok, where he acquainted himself with the construction of the cellulose-paper combine which is one of the biggest construction sites in Slovakia. Having inspected the site, Comrade Jozef Lenart visited an exhibition "Cotton-1981" and inspected the construction site of the Cierny Vah water project.

Further Flood Alerts, Damage

LD132310 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Summary] Heavy rains yesterday and today in the Liptov area have brought about a further rise of the Vah and several small rivers. The district flood commission this afternoon declared a third degree flood alert on the Revuca, which rose by 138 cemtimeters. A second degree flood alert is in force at the Liptovska Mara dam, and water from there is being pumped to the Besenov equalizing dam.

The greatest damage has been caused by the Stiavnica, Krizianka, Demanovka, Lubcianka and Revuca. Roads have been undermined, wooden bridges swept away and houses flooded.

BRIEFS

POLISH TRADE OFFICIAL--J. Borakiewicz, chairman of the Polish Chanber of Foreign Trade, arrived on 7 October in Prague at the inviation of L. Cerny, chairman of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The two officials will have talks on the development of relations in the sphere of foreign trade. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

AFGHAN OFFICIAL VISIT--Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier, received in Prague today Muhammad Ismail Danish, Afghan minister of mining industry and member of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afhganistan. During their conversation they discussed concrete development of economic cooperation between the two countries. The meeting was attended also by Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuel and energy. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 13 Oct 80 AU]

CORRESPONDENT KAEUBLER VIEWS U.S. ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LD122044 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] [passage indistinct] Our U.S. correspondent, Horst Kaeubler, looks at the concepts of this risky election strategy.

When you hear the daily election speeches by Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan, you cannot help getting the impression that previous U.S. administrations must have failed, must have completely disregarded U.S. military security, and that the United States must be defenseless against potential enemies. What is now needed, apparently, to correct the situation, is causing more and more voters to shudder.

During the next 5 years, U.S. military expenditure is to increase more sharply than during any comparable period since World War II. President Carter promises military budgets for this period of more than a billion dollars. Ronald Reagan declared that he intended to spend even more on this if elected president.

It would be naive to assume that such statements, bristling with the striving for military superiority, were only part of the U.S. elections in which the candidates for the presidential office are always trying to outdo each other. Just 1 month prior to the presidential elections, the Washington POST raised the question with unmistakable [word indistinct] of whether key issues were not predominating this election campaign which, when a clear-headed look was taken at the world after the elections, carried serious consequences with them. This bourgeois paper casts doubts on the statements given by the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates that the U.S. missile potential is out-dated and vulnerable. In consequence, new generations of nuclear weapon systems of the mobile M6 type missile are to be introduced which can be hidden in 4,600 interchangeable silos--a project of historic construction proportions which puts the building of the Panama Canal, the Pyramids or the Great Wall in the shade.

The Washington POST believes that the United States will continue as before to have massive nuclear firepower at its disposal, consisting of 1,000 land-based intercontinental minuteman missiles, 656 submarines equipped with nuclear missiles and 376 B-52 and FB-111 bombers carrying nuclear weapons.

Never before, however, has a U.S. election campaign been so scrupulously exploited by those forces still mourning the loss of their one-time nuclear weapon monopoly in order to win over the soft ones for a new, aggressive nuclear strategy, to put off ratification of SALT II and to sabotage coming disarmament talks by introducing new missile systems. These are factors which mean no less than making material preparations for war.

Even the Washington POST seems uneasy at the thought of what priorities will be given to U.S. foreign policy after the presidential elections. Full of disquiet, the paper raises the consideration that one should not be led into thinking that the MX missile is simply a new weapon. On the contrary, the fact must be squarely faced that the introduction of this new nuclear missile system by the United States will upset the firmly laid down principles of nuclear balance without knowing whether stability in relations between the nuclear powers can ever be reestablished. Is this not a considerable admission of who is exposing mankind to the danger of nuclear catastrophe?

In order to win the electorate's favor, the U.S. President has now stated that he, who had ordered Congress to drop the SALT debate, is now in favor of ratifying SALT II. He is trying in this way to discredit his opponent Reagan who is marked here as a warmonger. At the same time, however, it was learned in Washington that the administration will spend $25 billion dollars for the production of the new nuclear weapons during the next 5 years, double the present expenditure. One has to ask oneself, what is the logic at the bottom of this strategy? As said recently by Paul Warnke, who led the U.S. delegation to SALT II for many years, throwing money away on U.S. national security in the vain hope that the USSR would run out of funds before the United States, allowing the United States to regain its former nuclear position of superiority, meant throwing away both the money and the security of the United States.

FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS TRIBUTE TO 1975 TREATY WITH USSR

LD102212 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1654 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 10 Oct (ADN)--The friendship treaty between the GDR and USSR of 7 October 1975 is a cornerstone of socialist foreign policy, which safeguards peace, and is a firm basis for the solidarity of the two states far beyond the year 2000. This was emphasized by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at a dinner given for the Soviet ambassador to the GDR, Petr Abrasimov, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty.

Oskar Fischer and Petr Abrasimov paid tribute to the great importance of the friendship and aid treaty and the trusting cooperation between the Marxist-Leninist parties, the states and peoples of the GDR and the USSR. The GDR foreign minister, explicitly supported the constructive and realistic program for consolidating detente and lessening the danger of war recently submitted by USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to the 35th UN General Assembly.

SINDERMANN-LED DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN ALGERIA

LD130406 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] The GDR People's Chamber delegation led by People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann visited industrial centers in eastern Algeria during the weekend. On arrival at the district town of Annaba, Horst Sindermann expressed to their hosts the deep sympathy of the GDR delegation at the terrible natural catastrophe that had struck the Algerian people. The member of the FLN Central Committee, (Zubayr Bu Ajadi), praised the increasingly close relations between the two peoples and parliaments, which were based on the community of interests in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism.

In the El Hajar iron and steel works, the largest metallurgical complex on African soil, the GDR parliamentarians saw the evidence of Algeria's increased industrial capacity. They also met specialists from the Magdeburg Ernst Thaelmann enginerring combine.

The GDR delegation also visited the socialist village of [name indistinct], which is an example for the future development of Algerian agriculture. The delegation also visited a refinery and a plant for the manufacture of primary materials for the plastics industry. In the evening it returned to Algiers.

Meeting With President Bendjedid

LD141052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1607 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Algiers, 13 Oct (ADN)--The Algerian President and General Secretary of the FLN [National Liberation Front], Chadli Bendjedid, received on Monday the president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Horst Sindermann, who is visiting Algeria at the head of a GDR delegation. On behalf of the deputies in his party, Horst Sindermann expressed deep sympathy for the victims of the catastrophic earthquake that has struck the Algerian people. He assured President Chadli Bendjedid that the people of the GDR are standing in solidarity at Algeria's side in these difficult days.

During the talk both sides paid tribute to the all-round good development of relations between the GDR and Algeria. They noted agreements on all important questions and expressed the conviction that cooperation between the two states and peoples would continue to develop more closely.

HONECKER ADDRESSES 6 OCTOBER CEREMONY IN BERLIN

AU101050 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 80 p 3

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at an award ceremony at the Council of State in Berlin on 6 October: "Our Road Proves the superiority of Socialism on German Soil"]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades, ladies and gentlemen: It is a particular pleasure for me to meet you on the eve of our national holiday and to honor you with high state awards proposed by the party and government. As seasoned strugglers of the German workers movement and among the first activists, as outstanding workers, cooperative farmers, technicians and engineers, scientists and cultural and intellectual workers you have accomplished exemplary things for the benefit of our people. The awarding of citizens from the most varied sectors reflects the trusted joint effort of all social forces by which our socialist GDR has surged forward.

The GDR Has Developed Successfully and With Stability

Tomorrow is the 31st anniversary of the founding of the first socialist worker-peasant state on German soil. The principles of its policy, based on the lessons of history and the ideals of the revolutionary workers movement, have stood their historic test. In a firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, the GDR has undergone a successful and stable development. It has become a cornerstone of peace in Europe.

As we all know, our state has come far on the path of great social changes. This path demanded work and effort in no small measure and was beset by constant embittered class strife with the representatives of the reactionary, imperialist social system, who restored their power in the Federal Republic of Germany. Diligence, creativeness and the awareness of our people under the leadership of the revolutionary workers party, the SED, frustrated all attacks against the new social system in the GDR.

Our path has led the GDR into the circle of the 10 most developed industrial nations of the world. It has made possible the development of modern agriculture, and of a widely esteemed education and public health system. In this the superiority of socialism is being increasingly proven on German soil.

FRG on a Course of Armament and Interference

In agreement with the existing treaty system in Europe, we do not claim the right, as the governing circles in Bonn do, of "acting also on behalf of those over there" who--since we are already talking about it--even in May 1949, when the FRG was founded, did not have the right to decide their own future. This was taken care of by others. They were compelled for so long to rewrite the FRG draft constitution in keeping with the directives of the Western powers, until it was acceptable to the gentlemen on the Petersberg near Bonn.

With us, the GDR constitution was discussed and adopted through the representatives of the people and subsequently confirmed in a plebiscite. This was possible since in the GDR the principles of the Potsdam agreement were implemented. Thus, it was determined that from the soil of the first German state, from the GDR, a war will never emanate.

Unfortunately, the same cannot yet be said of the FRG. Its agreement to the long-term arms program of NATO, the fateful Brussels missile decision, has complicated the international situation. It fills us with concern. This is by no means made easier because of the continuing interference of the FRG, especially its mass media, in the internal affairs of the GDR, People's Poland and other socialist countries.

We Are in solidarity With the Fraternal Polish People

Poland is our neighbor. It is our socialist fraternal country. As early as in the first year of the GDR's existence, we concluded the treaty on our eastern border and Poland's western border, the peace border of the Oder and Neisse. Since then the two socialist states have been linked through a whole system of treaties corresponding to the socialist, internationalist character of our relations: The Warsaw Pact, the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, and many other treaties. We cannot be indifferent to the fate of People's Poland. The GDR, as a friend and ally of People's Poland, stands forever alongside the Polish people who, under the PZPR leadership, are engaged in strengthening the people's power against the subversive activity of the antisocialist forces financed from abroad. We stand in solidarity with the fraternal Polish people who live within secure borders and for whom the worker-peasant power has brought great achievements.

The Counterrevolution Must Realize Where Its Borders Are

In the interest of peace and socialism, on the basis of our political, economic and cultural relations, as well as of the numerous face-to-face meetings above all in passport and visa-free tourist traffic, we are interested in a stable situation in the Polish People's Republic.

Therefore we shall counter any attempts at interference with which foreign reactionaries are trying to exploit the present difficult situation in People's Poland for their own obscure aims. The counterrevolution must realize that a limit has been set to its sphere of power west of the Elbe and Werra.

The People's Initiative on the 10th Party Congress

Dear friends and comrades, we are able to state on the eve of our national holiday that the preparations for the 10th SED Congress are imbued with the creative initiative of the masses on an unprecedented scale. The enlistment of the masses in the management of their own affairs is Marxism-Leninism in action, and leads to the further accomplishment of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

The slogan "Joined in work, planning and management," which as early as at the founding of our republic became the driving force of socialist activity, increasingly permeates all social spheres. This slogan mobilizes the masses under SED leadership to fashion the developed socialist society. This active civic participation in the solution of social tasks we regard as one of the most valuable achievements of the past 31 years. All classes and strata, all parties and mass organizations united in the National Front are cooperating in close, comradely collaboration. They are fulfilling the legacy of those who dedicated their lives to the struggle for the new, socialist Germany. They are fulfilling the legacy of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck, Otto Grotewohl and Walter Ulbricht, and of the many nameless strugglers of the German workers movement.

The great initiatives for preparing the 10th SED Congress also are filled with the community of the socialist cause. The slogan "The best for the 10th SED Congress! Everything for the people's benefit" very appropriately expresses the determination to further strengthen our socialist fatherland. High economic performances on the part of the working people create the proper prerequisites for securing the material and cultural standard of living and for further developing it gradually. In this, decisive importance is attached to efforts in the sphere of science and technology, and to their comprehensive economic utilization. Fortunately we are able today to pay tribute to outstanding achievements particularly in this field.

Esteemed audience, dear friends and comrades: The GDR entered the international arena 31 years ago as a state of peace and progress. This was in keeping with the lessons of history and with the responsibility that derived from the victory of the Soviet Union and the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition over Germany, achieved with so many sacrifices. It agreed with the legacy of the heroes of the antifascist resistance. We have always remained faithful to this, and this will also shape the future of our socialist fatherland.

Today, as then, the GDR is among the consistent strugglers for a life without the danger of a new world war. The GDR fulfills its internationalist duty through a constructive contribution to safeguarding peace. The international recognition of the GDR--achieved a long time ago--has considerably increased the possibilities for this contribution and we take this into consideration in our actions in the most varied international fields.

To safeguard peace and to defuse the international situation requires resolute deeds in order to thwart the imperialist course of confrontation. In this spirit the GDR, together with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states, undertakes manysided activities. Above all, the arms race must be ended and concrete steps toward disarmament must be taken. The existing hotbeds of tension must be extinguished, and controversial issues must be solved with peaceful means.

High appreciation for Great Achievements

Dear friends and comrades, whoever in our country accomplishes high achievements to strengthen socialism enjoys the respect and recognition of the entire society. In appreciation of your merit, and upon the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers, I award you the Karl Marx order, the honorary title of "Hero of Labor," the national prize of the GDR, the honorary badge to the Patriotic Order of Merit in gold, the Star of Friendship Among Peoples in gold and the Labor Banner Order.

I cordially congratulate you on these high awards and wish you and your dependents good health, happiness and new successes.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES NEW VISITORS CURRENCY EXCHANGE REGULATIONS

LD091928 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1719 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 9 Oct (ADN)--The following regulation on the obligatory minimum exchange of payment media has been issued by Dr Schmieder, GDR Minister of Finance on 9 October, 1980: Implementing Regulation on the Obligatory Minimum Exchange of Payment Media Dated 9 October 1980.

I. This regulation applies to persons pe.manently residing in nonsocialist states and in West Berlin and who travel to the German Democratic Republic for the purpose of visits.

II. A. Persons defined in Paragraph I must exchange each day of their stay in the German Democratic Republic, including its capital, an obligatory minimum exchange of payment media in foreign currencies to the equivalent of 25 marks of the German Democratic Republic at exchange rates valid in the German Democratic Republic.

B. The minimum exchange stated in section A must be effected in a convertible currency.

III. A. The obligatory minimum amount exchanged cannot be reexchanged.

B. Payment media in marks of the German Democratic Republic not used may be deposited with any exchange bureau and any branch of the State Bank of the German Democratic Republic, or paid into an account. On reentry into the German Democratic Republic these amounts can be freely disposed of in the full amount of marks of the German Democratic Republic.

IV. Children who at the time of their entry can be proven not to have completed their 6th year are exempt from the obligatory minimum exchange stated in Paragraph II. Persons aged 6-15 years have to effect an obligatory minimum exchange of payment media in foreign currency equivalent to 7,50 marks of the German Democratic Republic at the exchange rates current in the German Democratic Republic.

V. Persons defined in Paragraph I, in addition to the obligatory minimum exchange of payments media, may as required exchange payment media of convertible currencies into marks of the German Democratic Republic at the exchange rates current in the German Democratic Republic.

VI. This regulation does not apply to persons traveling through the territory of the German Democratic Republic without a break in the journey.

VII. A. This regulation comes into force on 13 October 1980.

B. At the same time the regulation dated 5 November 1974, on the implementation of an obligatory minimum exchange of payment media (LEGAL GAZETTE No 54, p 497) and Regulation No 2 of 10 December 1974, on the implementation of an obligatory minimum exchange of payment media (LEGAL GAZETTE No 61, p 565) will be rescinded.

[signed] Dr Schmieder, minister of finance; Berlin, 9 October 1980

Schmieder Explanation

LD101342 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1210 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 10 Oct (ADN)--The GDR minister of finance, Dr Schmieder, has given NEUES DEUTSCHLAND an interview, which was prereleased to ADN. The following is the text:

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: Comrade Minister, you have issued an order on the implementation of a mandatory minimum conversion of currency. What was your reason?

Answer: The previous regulation on the mandatory minimum conversion of currency for persons form nonsocialist countries entering the GDR, which came into force in 1974, no longer corresponded to present-day needs. It is well known that the currencies of the nonsocialist countries do not have the same value today. After all, 6 years have passed since 1974. However, retail prices of basic goods in the GDR have remained stable. This means that the purchasing power of the GDR mark has increased. It is quite normal that the finance minister should now take these measures. These measures result from the sovereign rights of the GDR to determine the extent, the amount and the timing of a mandatory conversion of convertible courrences into GDR marks.

We have stipulated that for every day of a stay in the GDR, including its capital, a minimum mandatory conversion of money of foreign currencies to the value of M25 and for children in their 6th to 15th year to the value of M8.50 must be effected according to the new regulations on the conversion conditions in force in the GDR for convertible currencies. That is quite normal.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: In the Federal German and West Berlin mass media there is talk in connection with the coming into force of this order about interference in the arrangements for visitors and travel. What is your opinion?

Answer: There can be no question of any interference in the arrangements for visitors and travel because the fixing of the mandatory minimum conversion of currencies does not effect in any way the provisions for travel between the FRG or West Berlin and the GDR including its capital.

The thing which the new regulation will also influence is the checking of speculation against the GDR mark in West Berlin. After all, it is not normal that people should exchange DM1 illegally in West Berlin for M5. It must not be possible for FRG citizens or West Berliners to get a good midday meal in a GDR restaurant for DM1 as a result of this fraudulent exchange rate, whereas they have to pay at least DM16 for it in the FRG or West Berlin.

To this it must be added that everyone knows that the GDR mark may not be taken out of the country, as is clearly stipulated in the GDR currency law.

I cannot imagine that necessary financial measures which are the concern of the GDR alone can put a strain on relations between the GDR and the FRG or West Berlin. This would be contrary to all sense of reality.

Currency Speculation Criticized

LD101426 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1315 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text[Berlin, 10 Oct (ADN)--In the wake of the campaign of incitement which was stepped up during the Bundestag election campaign in the FRG a hullabaloo was created, despite knowledge to the contrary, about the alleged erosion of the GDR currency. At that time ADN uncovered the background to this lie without attacking the Bonn SPD/FDP coalition on that account, since the GDR had no interest in a victory by Strauss. It made it clear then, however, that the manipulations directed against the GDR currency were intended to harm the interests of the GDR. Thus the FRG financial institutions in West Berlin exchanged one FRG DM at the fraudulent rate of five GDR marks. This happened although it has long been known in West Berlin, especially in the Senate, that the GDR mark could only be taken to West Berlin, violating the GDR laws, for speculative reasons. For the GDR mark may be neither taken in nor out of nonsocialist countries under penalty of severe punishment.

By means of the illegal speculation which is carried on to this day in West Berlin with the GDR mark, the zloty, kroner and ruble it is possible for instance for a West Berliner or a federal citizen to procure for himself illegally 10 DM for 50 GDR marks. This means that such people can carry on a flourishing business at the expense of the GDR and its citizens. For DM 20, for example, they can buy one pair of good shoes or bed linen for which they would have to pay at least DM 50 to 120 in West Berlin. They can thus make a profit of 300 or 400 percent or even more. In reality however the value of the GDR mark has risen. This is even confirmed by official documents of the FRG Government.

Rejection of FRG Protest

LD101522 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1441 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 10 Oct (ADN)--In a talk between Ambassador Karl Seidel, head of the FRG department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Guenter Gaus, head of the permanent mission of the FRG in the GDR, on Friday, Ambassador Seidel resolutely rejected the representation made by the head of the FRG mission against the regulation of the GDR minister of finance on the implementation of an obligatory minimum conversion of currency as a gross interference in the internal affairs of the GDR.

Ambassador Walter Mueller, representative of the GDR Government, also rejected attempts by the West Berlin Senate to interfere in questions of the minimum exchange through a statement made by the Senate representative Gerhard Kunze.

ADN CITES 'RENEWED' FRG VIOLATIONS OF AIR SPACE

LD092030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1722 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)--During the past few days violations of GDR air space by the FRG have increased to a worrying extent.

Thus, on 4 October in Erfurt Bezirk and on 5 October in Magdeburg Bezirk a single-engine aircraft arriving from the FRG trespassed on the air space of the GDR.

These renewed air space violations constitute a gross disregard of international law. Moreover, they seriously endangered air safety in the GDR's air space.

The GDR's permanent representative in the FRG resolutely protested to the FRG federal chancellor's office against these renewed air space violations, pointing out that the competent FRG organs carry sole responsibility for consequences arising from such air space violations.

NAUMANN ADDRESSES WORKERS AT BERLIN ENTERPRISE

LD112225 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Konrad Naumann today addressed the Berlin parent enterprise of the 7 October machine tool combine. He described the mastery of scientific-technological advancement as a yardstick for the quality of socialist competitions.

At an intensification conference Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, referred to the important principle that the trade unions must brief all members on objective requirements and carefully heed the working people's proposals. To implement the performance principle at each workplace is a constant task. It includes care for the social concerns of employees. Konrad Naumann emphasized that to strengthen the GDR politically and economically is for class-conscious workers and members of the intelligentsia the real purpose of good preparations for the party congress.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES IRAQI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

LD101906 Budapest Domestic Service in Hangarian 1730 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] We have just received news that the special representative of the president of Iraq has paid a brief visit to Budapest. Deputy Prime Minister Na'im Hamid Haddad was received today by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. The Iraqi deputy prime minister conveyed a message from President Saddam Husayn to Pal Losonczi.

SFRY'S BAJRA, DELEGATION ARRIVE 12 OCTOBER

LD131234 Budapest MTI in English 1102 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 13 Oct (MTI)--Ismailj Bajra, member of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and federal secretary of information, Sunday arrived on an official, friendly visit in Hungary at the invitation of Undersecretary of State Zsolt Bajnok, president of the information office of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. Accompanying him are Stojan Zamurovic, information secretary of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, Mihailo Saranovic, editor-in-chief of TANJUG, and Tibor Minda, deputy director general of the Novi Sad television.

COMMENTARY VIEWS FRG LOAN TO POLAND

LD112135 Budpaest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In Bonn the federal government is continuing its work in the same line-up as before the elections until the new parliament is convened.

A mere week ago all politically conscious public opinion of Europe was concerned about whether the elections in West Germany would bring about an unpleasant surprise. In the meantime we have learned that Bonn continues to play the same role in the European concert which we have become used to during the past decade. Today I would like to speak about an aspect of West German foreign policy which shows most clearly what political cooperation between East and West can mean when the relations possess a certain background of trust.

As you have probably heard in the news, West German banks are giving a loan of DM 1.2 billion to Poland. The federal government has guaranteed a part of this sum. The loan will be spent on investments in Polish agriculture and mining. In itself the news that a socialist country has raised a loan in the Western money market is something that has become a routine event in recent years. Naturally, this became a matter of course in the more relaxed international atmosphere in the 1970's. Lending money is a matter of business for Western banks, but at the present moment the loan given to Poland is primarily a political matter. The Polish Government does not make secret of the fact that the solvency of the country is poor. Under these circumstances anyone who gives money has not only the interest in mind but also the question of political stability.

For the last 3 decades we have considered it as a matter of course that in politically difficult moments the CEMA countries help each other. The role of the Soviet Union, due to its economic strength, is first among equals on these occasions. On this occasion as well, Warsaw receives from the Soviet Union not only money but also help in a wide sphere of economic cooperation. The most striking new phenomenon on the European stage is, however, the positive appearance of the most developed European capitalist country. Until the end of the 1960's this would have been unimaginable, not to say absurd.

Poland can overcome its own, great problems primarily by the consolidation of its own internal situation. External aid can act at best as a catalyst, providing a bridge in the most difficult periods. One of the key questions concerning the next few months is whether present conduct of Bonn will be the model in the West.

FINANCE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR SCANDINAVIAN TOUR

LD131226 Budapest MTI in English 1105 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 13 Oct (MTI)--Hungarian Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi Monday left to pay official visits to Denmark, Finland and Norway. He is due to hold talks on topical questions of economic and financial relations and on ways of boosting them. His program includes the signing of the Hungary-Norway tax agreement.

MARJAI MEETS SHCHERBITSKIY IN KIEV, RETURNS HOME

LD132304 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai has stated in a speech in Kiev that Hungary is endeavoring to develop an equilibrium in her trade with the USSR. This will be made possible by a long-term program of production standardization and production cooperation. Jozsef Marjai gave a talk on the occasion of the opening of Hungarian economic days in the Ukrainian capital. At the opening ceremony the deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers emphasized that Hungary is one of the most significant foreign trade partners of the USSR and, within that, of the Ukraine.

Jozsef Marjai in Kiev today was received by Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party. The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers arrived home from the Soviet Ukraine this evening.

SOVIET COSMONAUTS NAMED 'HERO OF HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC'

LD121128 Budapest MTI in English 0620 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 11 Oct (MTI)--For their preserving steadfastness in conquering outer space and in recognition of their outstanding merits in helping to success the joint Soviet-Hungarian spaceflight, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic awarded to Leonid I. Popov and Valeriy V. Ryumin, astronauts of the Soviet Union, the decoration and distinguishing title "Hero of the Hungarian People's Republic."

MEDICAL WORKERS TRADE UNION MEETS, HEARS SARLOS

LD121258 Budapest MTI in English 0626 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 11 Oct (MTI)--The eighth congress of the Hungarian Doctors and Health Workers' Trade Union began deliberations in Budapest on Saturday.

The delegates heard oral observations made by General Secretary Dr. Istvan Fuzi to elaborate on the written report presented by the trade union's central leadership to the congress. The general secretary mentioned inter alia that in [word indistinct] the physically strenuous job of nurses working in three shifts, the trade union leadership holds it just and recommends that these workers should have better salary scales and remuneration than before which should be similar to the wages of physical workers. He also pointed out that improvement was still required in the field of medical ethics as also witnessed by public opinion.

After the general secretary's report, debate began on the document. Those speaking at the session included Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee. Like in other spheres--pointed out Istvan Sarlos--the medical trade union too has its rights in whose implementation sometimes differences (?appear) between the trade union and economic leaders. What is important, however, is that the objective is always common: better work and improvement in working conditions, prevention of diseases. Health protection and rehabilitation are not only in the interest of the individual concerned, but also of the country. That is why the trade union should take its share in cultivating a healthy way of life. This work, however, does not mean organization of a series of conferences, but it should rather be attained through everyday educational work, emphasized Istvan Sarlos.

LEADERS ATTEND FOOD INDUSTRY TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Report on Union Management

LD111630 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Summary] The fourth congress of the Food Industry Workers Trade Union opened in Budapest today. "After a brief opening speech from the chair the participants of the congress were welcomed. The invited guests were saluted, among them Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council and member of the party Politburo, and Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee.

"The working committees were elected. Then Mrs Karolyne Balogh, secretary general, gave a report of union management. She spoke on investments, manpower and wages management and on the work competition movement. She spoke in detail on the development of wages and overtime. In the canning, confectionary and tobacco industries and in poultry processing, despite larger wage developments than in other industries, wages are still lagging behind the average for the food industry, owing to the fact in these branches there are fewer skilled workers but more trained and assistant workers than in other branches. In recent years, the trade union has paid much attention to overtime working in the industry. Overtime working in the food industry fell somewhat, but less than expected or advisable. Overtime working remains high because it is connected with seasonal agricultural work, but lack of organization also contributes to the fact that on an annual average food industry workers work several hundred hours overtime."

The congress is continuing its work.

Debate Addressed by Gyenes, Vancsa

LD122008 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 12 Oct (MTI)--The 4th Congress of the Hungarian Food Workers' Trade Union came to a close in Budapest Sunday.

Addressing the debate, Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, pointed out that augmenting the food production and raising its quality is one way to counter the adverse effects from the world market. He said the trade union participates actively in expanding and modernizing food production by its specific means and independent enterprising activities.

Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, had the following to add to the debate: The 5th Five-Year Plan provided the food industry with far bigger opportunities for development and modernization than did the previous plan. This has permitted it to process as many as half of the agricultural output today. In the years behind 500 new items have been put on the production lists.

During the debate critical remarks were addressed to economic leaders who still refuse in many places to involve the workers in planning jobs, which puts under question their correct assessment of the local conditions and endowments. The slow progress in adequate differentiation in waging practices was disapproved, and it was proposed to extend the legal advisory service to smaller factories too.

The congress passed a resolution, calling the trade union bodies for increasingly demand economic managers to elevate the standard of the labour force management. They should see more to it that the workers understand the need of organized manpower redeployment, and efforts should be made that the workers assigned to new jobs be not affected by financial and moral disadvantage. According to the resolution, the waging practices should be brought into harmony with the qualitative standards of labour, since a lag in this respect can be experienced at a number of plants.

The congress elected [name indistinct] president, and Mrs Karolyne Balogh general secretary of the Food Workers' Trade Union.

TRANSPORTATION WORKERS' UNION HOLDS CONGRESS

Comments from Secretary Moldovan

LD121130 Budapest MTI in English 0621 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 11 Oct (MTI)--The 30th congress of the Hungarian transport workers' trade union began its two-day session in Budapest on Saturday.

Elaborating the written report of the trade union's central leadership, General Secretary Gyula Moldovan emphasized: In the foregoing period every sphere of transport registered dynamic development and it basically met every transport requirement of the national economy and the population. As a result of the financial incentive system worked out in conformity with the resolution adopted by the preceding congress, the average wage and income of workers belonging to this sector increased at a faster pace than the average (?increase) in the national economy on the whole.

Speaking of his trade union's work to help production activities, the general secretary underlined that the organized workers were assisting managers who were prepared to undertake risk and who demanded disciplined work. At the same time the workers demanded creation of conditions for continuous and organized work from the leaders. It depends on enterprises' work--pointed out Gyula Moldovan--how far living and working conditions can be improved and to what extent social welfare concepts can be realized. The general secretary referred to the occasional deficiencies of trade union work, postponement of decision-making, indifference to workers' complaints and bureaucracy. It is the duty of trade union office-bearers to serve their electors, reminded the general secretary of the Hungarian transport workers' trade union.

Additional Comments

LD121943 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Transport is that part of our people's economy which also has to solve political tasks since it is in direct contact with the population, stressed Antal Kovacs, a department head at the Party Central Committee, who spoke on the second day of the congress of the Communications and Transportation Workers' Trade Union. He pointed out that the population's general mood is greatly influenced according to the supply of goods. The transport workers can make a contribution to improving this, he said.

One of the representatives of Volan [bus transport enterprise] said that the managers in general are by now familiar with the functioning of modern technology. It is now time for them to learn the science of organization. According to the delegate from the metro, the rank of the trade union official should be determined not by the size of the sums distributed but by the quality of his work in public life.

The congress is at present electing its delegates to the Hungarian Trade Union Congress.

BRIEFS

NEW DEPUTY MINISTER--Budapest, 11 Oct (MTI)--The Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic has named Janos Eleki, chairman of the "UJ Alkotmany" agricultural cooperative, as deputy agriculture and food industry minister. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 12 Oct 80 LD]

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--A Hungarian parliamentary delegation, led by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, has left for Bulgaria. The delegation was invited by the Bulgarian National Assembly for an official, friendly visit. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 12 Oct 80 LD]

SOVIET OFFICIAL BAYBAKOV ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

Beginning of Talks

LD101844 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] A Soviet economic delegation has arrived in Warsaw. Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union, is a member of the delegation. Talks began today at the Council of Ministers on the most important problems of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union. Premier Jozef Pinkowski chaired the talks. They were participated in by Stefan Olszowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski and Deputy Premiers Henryk Kisiel and Aleksander Kopec. Soviet Ambassador Aristov, was present. Experts from both sides also took part in the talks.

During the meeting held at the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, information was exchanged on the economic situation in Poland and in the Soviet Union, and the directions of work on coordinating plans for next year and for 1981-85 were outlined. The talks will be continued.

Meeting with Kania

LD111838 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, today received Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee.

Taking part in the meeting were members of the party Politburo, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jozef Pinkowski and Secretary of the Central Committee Stefan Olszowski.

In the course of the talk, some of the problems connected with economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union were discussed.

Also present was Soviet Ambassador to Poland Boris Aristov.

PAP REPORTS ON NATURE OF SOVIET ASSISTANCE

LD101456 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Oct (PAP)--To help Poland out of the economic trouble the Soviet Union has provided this nation with extra supplies of goods and financial credits.

The additional supplies of raw materials and commodities surpass this year's trade protocol by 123 million dollars worth of grain (500,000 tons), onions (10,000 tons), tomato concentrate, honey, sunflower oil, canned fish, grits, apatites (100,000 tons), rubber (6,000 tons), cotton (6,000 tons), cellulose (6,000 tons) and a host of other goods.

Some of these supplies have already arrived in this country and others are on their way to considerable help the Polish market. This probably shows best how important are the Polish-Soviet trade relations to this nation's economy which in this quinquennium will import from the Soviet Union some 25 thousand million dollars worth of goods and export some 22 thousand million dollars worth of goods.

OLSZOWSKI CHAIRS MEETING OF PARTY ECONOMIC OFFICIALS

LD131942 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] A conference took place today at the party Central Committee attended by secretaries of party voivodship committees responsible for economic affairs. The conference, chaired by Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, dealt with the tasks of party work in the economic sphere in light of the decisions adopted by the sixth Central Committee plenum.

The introductory report was read by Zbigniew Zielinski, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and head of the party Central Comittee's Department of Heavy Industry, Transport and Building. Those taking the floor stressed that at the present the most important task is to create the material bases which will make possible the full implementation of the accords signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrezebie, and to translate the demands submitted by the work forces into life.

This calls above all for the resumption of normal production rhythm in all production enterprises and for gradually making good the losses incurred in August and September. In particular it is imperative to embark on actions designed to resolve or alleviate material and supply difficulties, streamline coproduction and to make thrift use of raw and other materials.

Extremely important targets are connected with the situation on the domestic market. The speakers pointed out that in the current financial and revenue situation it is essential not only to consistently complement government decisions on intensifying market production, but also to step up the activities of the local authorities designed to better utilize local resources and use opportunities for the development of consumer goods production.

In particular it is imperative to improve procurement and to better use agricultural raw materials. In the course of the debate a critical assessment was made of advancing the implementation of the export plan to date. The speakers pointed to factors restricting the development of production for export. Others submitted proposals pertaining to overcoming the difficult payments situation of the country and to ensuring for the economy indispensible import deliveries.

The speakers presented many initiatives and actions embarked upon in this sphere by the party voivodship echelons. The conference gave special attention to streamlining party work methods in work establishments and party committees. A new social phenomenon--the animation in the trade union movement--has increased interest on the part of the work forces in problems pertaining to the factory and the country and has furnished great opportunities for activating social forces for the improvement of the economic situation in the country. This sets for the economic departments of party echelons new and more complex tasks. Their implementation calls for more daring and more independent action, which will take into consideration the specific conditions in a given work establishment.

Summing up the conference, Stefan Olszowski outlined the major targets of party work in the economic sphere on the basis of the achievements of the sixth Central Committee plenum and the directions for action aimed at consolidating the party forces and strengthening its bonds with the working class.

KANIA ATTENDS SZCZECIN VOIVODSHIP CONFERENCE

LD110327 Warsaw PAP in English 0250 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Oct (PAP)--A voivodship session of party and economic activists in Szczecin, attended by PUWP First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, centered round the tasks of the voivodship party organization and plants, as well as for agriculture, resulting from the current social and political situation and the resolutions of the 6th plenum of the PUWP CC.

It was pointed out when (?talking about the current socioeconomic) tasks for the Szczecin Voivodship that they are being carried out in extremely difficult and complicated conditions, caused by incomplete and unrhythmical supplies in raw-materials and intermediate materials, disturbances in component supplies, poor use of working hours and a decrease in work discipline with a simultaenous wages increase. Fifty-one plants did not reach production targets for the past 9 months.

The production shortfall amounts to 1,800 million zoltys. Export tasks have not been carried out either. As many as 28 plants went through a slump in export production. A number of foreign contracts have been broken; an example: the contract for the production of chemical tanks signed by the Adolf Warski shipyard with a Western customer. Housing industry has not fulfilled its tasks. Unless the situation improves--it was emphasized--it will be difficult to carry out the social contract contained in the government agreements. [passage indistinct]

Coal extraction has gone down. Poland is not fulfilling her export tasks. There is a tough situation in agriculture as well. Potato crops have decreased. This makes for a tough supplies situation. We will do everything possible to improve market supplies. Probably, however, some foodstuffs will have to be rationed. We need a faster development of agriculture, with the help of means economized by cutting down on especially capital-intensive investment projects.

Speaking about problems of party activity, Stanislaw Kania stressed that the party should supply examples of socialist democracy and interpersonal relations. This way the party will be able to regain full social confidence. This calls for broad consultation of decision, open discussion. Cases of stifling criticism and ignoring critical voices must not be tolerated. It is also necessary to take very good care of the quality of party members. The party will consistently part with demoralized people abusing their posts, at every level.

The first secretary confirmed that the trade union's right to strike will be guaranteed. However, they should not make use of this right too often, as it is only an (?extreme) measure.

Stanislaw Kania also received today in Szczecin the 19-member presidium of the Inter-Factory Work Committee in Szczecin.

During the talks, both sides carried out a sincere exchange of views on the work and activity of the independent, self-governed trade unions, Solidarnosc, and discussed the economic situation in the country, as well as the conditions which should be fulfilled in order to continue the socialist renewal of our life.

KANIA ADDRESSES YOUTH UNION AKTIV

LD131914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] A meeting between Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and a group of several dozen aktivists of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] was held today. The aktivists represented all milieus of the young working generation. In a frank discussion which lasted several hours, the young people expressed their opinions and remarks concerning themselves and the ZSMP, and concerning economic, political and social problems of the country. The need for drawing conclusions by the youth organization from the events of last few months and the discussion being held by the society as a whole was stressed.

The ZSMP must fully satisfy various aspirations and needs of the Polish working youth and show initiative, in particular where it is most needed--in industry and agriculture and in the work of trade and services.

The important problem of the participation of youth representatives on a basis of partnership in the work of the links of socialist democracy was also touched upon. Much attention was paid to the problems of young families and difficulties faced by rural youth. The necessity was noted to prepare a bill on youth defining the rights and duties of the young generation in the life of the country as well as the place and role of the youth movement in the state.

Stanislaw Kania took the floor during the discussion and stressed, among other things, that young people play a tremendous role in the life of the country and are a creative economic and cultural force and shape the sociopolitical situation.

COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS TO DECIDE ON DISSOLUTION

LD132158 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Oct (PAP)--Answering a question from the daily KURIER POLSKI today on who has stayed with the Central Council of Trade Unions CRZZ, the council's secretary Mieczyslaw Grad said all branch unions have quit.

"So far the unions of railway, transport and road, municipal, power industry, metallurgy, metal and culture workers had their routine or special congresses and proclaimed their independence by introducing changes in their statutes. The other unions announced similar decisions at their plenary session", Grad declared.

"The decision on dissolving the council will be taken at the CRZZ plenum, which is likely to set up a liquidation commission", he said.

"The CRZZ has 150 political officers on its payroll... part of them have quit already", Grad said.

Asked about the fate of the FWP [Workers Vacation Fund] network of workers' holiday homes and other state institutions so far supervised by the Trade Unions Council, Grad said legal decisions are needed here, but the FWP will have to service all people who want to go for a holiday next winter, irrespective of which union they come from.

FURTHER UNIONS REGISTER WITH WARSAW VOIVODSHIP COURT

Independent Doctors Union

LD130836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] On 1 October in the Warsaw Voivodship Court, the Polish Professional Union of Doctors was registered and began its activity on that same day. The activity of the union was outlined for PAP by the chairman of the interim main board, Dr Jerzy (Dziechecki). The union sees as its main aim activity toward raising the standard of medical care. In the union's opinion, this should be served by setting in order the policy of investment in the health service. We think, Dr (Dziechecki) said, that even in the very difficult situation that the country is in, we must strive to complete the already begun investments and start new ones in this sector. This is, in any case, in accordance with the Gdansk decisions to the effect that investment curtailments should not affect housing construction and the health service.

Other problems are linked with this concerning the design of health service buildings. Many of them are designed on the basis of out-of-date projects of 10 years or more ago. Great reserves are concealed in the organization of the health service; many doctors are exclusively occupied with management and administration.

An important task for the union will also be cooperating with the aim of raising the ethics of the medical profession. Dr (Dziechecki) stressed that the Polish Professional Union of Doctors is not an elitist organization. The union, however, considers that matters of the doctor's profession and, more broadly, of the health service, can be discussed and solved by the profession itself, for only doctors have sufficient knowledge of their own affairs. The union, with all emphasis, stresses support for the unity of the trade union movement; it expresses respect for the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union and declares cooperation with it in all joint aims.

Four Unions 11 October

LD111848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] At today's session the Warsaw Voivodship Court registered four new trade unions. Legal status was obtained by the independent and self-governing trade union in the paper and cellulose plant in Swiecie on the Vistula; the independent and self-governing trade union of road workers in the voivodship roads and bridges administration in Warsaw; the trade union of armed forces' employees; and the independent and self-governing trade union of motor industry employees in Tychy. The decisions are legally valid.

Twelve new trade unions in all have now been registered.

Fifteen applications for registration are being examined by the court. This proves that the registration of the new unions is progressing rapidly and efficiently. The pace of the court's work is decided mainly by the formal preparation of the applications and the essential accompanying documents.

(?In the opinion) of the court, an example of a well-drafted document is the statute presented by the trade unionists from Swiecie on the Vistula and also by the trade union of armed forces' employees.

The trade union of armed forces' employees is nationwide in scope and has as its members those employed in branches, plants and institutions subordinate to the Ministry of National Defense and also old-age pensioners and disabled pensioners and apprentices of factory schools. In accordance with international law, however, soldiers on active duty, persons called up for military exercises and also persons carrying out supplementary military service cannot be members of the union.

At today's session the court decided to postpone the case of the registration of the independent self-governing trade union of the machine tool research and design centre in Pruszkow.

Despite being informed, the body authorized to represent the union did not present a new version of the statute and of the resolution of the founding committee up to the time of the court sitting. Also, no representative of the union came to today's court session.

ADDITIONAL UNIONS PASS RESOLUTIONS ON INDEPENDENCE

Transportation Workers

LD120856 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Oct (PAP)--The 13th National Congress of Transport Workers and Road Builders Union ended its two-day debates here. The delegates discussed the direction and forms of the union's further activity and put forth a number of postulates concerning their work and living conditions.

The congress has obligated the main board of the union to conclude an agreement with the minister of transport which would define the dates and methods of implementation of all suggestions and postulates submitted by employees.

The congress adopted a resolution in keeping with which the union of transport workers and road builders is becoming an independent and self-governing union affiliating the employees of road transport, air transport and roadbuilding enterprises and operating outside the Central Council of Trade Unions (CRZZ).

A frame programme of the union's activity in 1981-83 was also adopted, in which emphasis is laid on problems related to the conditions of life and work as well as pay issues, and on the preparation of a new statute guaranteeing to the union effective protection of the interests and rights of the employees.

Delegates to the congress came out firmly in the resolution in favour of the strengthening of the unity of the Union of Transport Workers and Road Builders as a class trade organization affiliating on equal rights employees of all branches and organizations included in its membership. The congress came out in favour of developing cooperation with other trade unions, including the new unions, as well as socio-political institutions and organizations on the basis of full partnership and observance of socialist system principles defined in the Polish Constitution.

Printing Workers Union

LD132338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] The 25th National Congress of the trade union of printing industry workers has come to an end in Jachranka near Warsaw. The congress decided to transform the union into a self-governing and independent trade union organization. The adopted statute takes into consideration the contents of the agreements signed in August in Szczecin and Gdansk.

The union is to be independent from state authorities and from social, political and denominational organizations.

Eugenjusz Kubiszyn was elected chairman of the central board.

Metalworkers Union

LD120858 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] The 2-day extraordinary congress of the metalworkers' trade union has approved the new union statute. According to the statute, the Metalworkers' Trade Union is an independent and self-governing organization of the metallurgical industry, representing the rights of working people. It recognizes the leading political role of the party. The union is not subject to control and supervision by the state, the economic administration or sociopolitical organizations. The union's main purpose is to defend the interests of all workers who belong to it. The congress resolution states that strikes are viewed as the ultimate form of protest against failure to respect the workers' rights.

ACTIVITIES OF NEW TRADE UNIONS DESCRIBED

LD122252 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Oct (PAP)--The demand to establish new trade unions was first on the list of workers' postulates in the agreements signed in the Baltic coast and Silesia. Less than six weeks after the conclusion of the social contract, founding committees of the new trade unions are active throughout Poland though of course the intensity of that activity varies. Not everywhere the birth of the new trade union movement is really smooth.

The point is to secure the trade unions basic conditions to organize and undertake regular work. In many enterprises and regions the authorities meet halfway those postulates.

But there are cases of mounting obstacles before the founding committees, of treating them with suspicion and reluctance. Those are instances of lack of understanding of the clearly defined attitude to the social contract.

The interfactory founding committee of the independent and self-managing trade unions Solidarity in Opole every day receives representatives of groups from various enterprises asking for information how to organize new unions. The other field of the committee's activity consists in solving conflicts and misunderstandings in some factories. For instance, when the committee is notified about a plan to organize a strike, it sends a group of troubleshooters to the enterprise to explain the reasons on the spot. It is quite often that problems arise as the crew is insufficiently informed and hence worried about the fate of its postulates.

The interfactory committee called for the elimination of delays caused by the "warning strike" earlier this month. The appeal received a positive response from workers. Head of the troubleshooters group Boguslaw Bardon and the committee's vice president Roman Kirstein are optimistic about the prospects for cooperation with the Opole voivode, which is developing increasingly well. This is seen among other things in the committee having been given premises for its own office and a telephone line.

The Ovita food-processing enterprise of Opole is one of the few in which discussions already do not hamper production. The factory surpassed its September production targets. Part of the credit goes to the factory branch of the Solidarity union which did not confine itself only to postulates concerning wages and social facilities and yet established cooperation with the factory's management, feeling co-responsible for the development of production. Joint sessions serve the settlement of concrete matters in the interest of the crew and the factory. At one of such sessions a decision was taken to fire a few sportsmen whose employment at the factory was sheer fiction.

From among big industrial enterprises of Wloclawek, only the crew of the pulp and paper factory has not joined the Solidarity unions. Agreements concerning the improvement of work conditions and wage increases were concluded between the Solidarity branches and management of 11 enterprises. The founding committee received an office downtown. Also, administration authorities help Solidarity in furnishing the office.

Many vocational groups are currently voicing the need to have their own representation--for instance the founding committee of an independent union of the employees of jurisdiction and notariate has been set up in Poznan recently.

In Warsaw, the founding committee of the association of Polish translators has been active for several weeks now.

An independent and self-governed union of city transport workers in Warsaw invited delegates from similar enterprises in other towns to Warsaw to take a joint decision on establishing the union of city transport workers in Poland.

The founding committee of Solidarity unions of the south-eastern region of Poland, with headquarters in Przemysl, was set up in that town. It includes 25 representatives of enterprises in the Przemysl Voivodship. The union will act in accordance with the Polish constitution, conventions of the International Labour Organization ratified by Poland and the Gdansk agreement.

GDANSK INTERFACTORY OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED ON DEVELOPMENTS

LD111518 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Oct (PAP)--Today, Bogdan Lis, deputy chairman of the Gdansk Interfactory Committee, and Lech Badkowski, a press spokesman for the Gdansk Interfactory Founding Committee of the Solidarity labour federation, gave an interview for the Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE. Excerpts:

Lis: "The public life in Poland is becoming authentic again as the independent and self-governing trade unions embark on their activities. Workers' representatives postulate a number of changes in the area of economic and social policy. Our aim is to prevent any recurrence of a political crisis after the next 10 years. We make it clear that we are not doing anything to change the political line that our country took in 1945. We expressed this is the statute. On the other hand, we want to make criticism and dialogue a normal and lasting element of our life.

"At last the chance has arisen for the setting up of genuine trade unions which genuinely represent the interests of the working class and the intelligentsia. Similar changes were wasted in 1956 and 1970."

Lis went to say: "Until now, any socio-economic plans and decisions that essentially affected the life of society were made on top by working people who have lost touch with the working class. On the one hand, we shall oppose the drawing up of fictitious economic plans. On the other hand, we will strive to strengthen social discipline."

Asked if the parties that signed the Gdansk document were keeping the guarantees obtained therein, Lis said: "The central authorities, like the authorities in strong centres such as Gdansk, Szczecin, Katowice and Warsaw, work to implement the agreement, but diametrically different attitudes occur in many smaller voivodships."

Badkowski: "The most pressing issue is the deadline for the change in work conditions. The deadline of September 30 was fixed. Meanwhile the issues in question were taken into account only to some extent. According to reports of the Interfactory Founding Committee, the talks on this subject have not yet started in a number of work establishments. Perhaps this deadline was too short and not realistic enough. However, it was accepted. Therefore, the m tters require a prompt additional explanation."

Under an agreement reached between the Presidium of the Gdansk Interfactory Founding Committee and the DZIENNIK BALTYCKI newspaper, a column "Self-Governance" edited under the supervision of Lech Badkowski, member of the Presidium of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade unions, started appearing in the paper. What hopes do you pin on this initiative?

Lis: "The fact that we can reach the society via a daily newspaper is an important step in implementing the agreement."

Badkowski: "It seems to me that this initiative is beneficial for the sides, the nation and the state."

Bogdan Lis and Lech Badkowski evaluated the role of the national press in reporting on the vital issues as "improving" but Bogdan Lis added that "unfortunately, in several smaller voivodships of Olsztyn, Bialystok, Czestochowa, Krosno, Rzeszow and Lodz, the press continues to keep silent on our activity or carries reports moulding the blic opinion in advance."

KOSZALIN SOLIDARITY UNION OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ACTIVITIES

LD101400 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Interview by unidentified reporter with Grzegorz Stachowiak, chairman of the Inter-factory Founding Committee of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union in Koszalin; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Stachowiak] We have received from the voivodship governor an office located at No 1 Grzymala Street. So far we have some 50 factories which have made applications and which are registered and the number of members is several thousand. In other factories trade union organizations are being formed right now. Founding committees have already been set up and organizational work is in progress. The movement, I must say, is spontaneous and consequently there is no lack of chaos in our work and in the work done by organizers in factories. Nevertheless, there is a general feeling that these unions are necessary and that they can play a very positive role in the life of our country, in calming the situation, and in introducing correct relations in work establishments.

[Question] Is it only the workers who join the new unions or do administrative staffs also join?

[Answer] The workers are the most enthusiastic and decided about joining. Administrative staffs are more cautious. Many are put off in particular by the fact that the union has still not been registered.

[Question] Is anyone hampering your activities now?

[Answer] We have no problems or difficulties from the authorities. On the contrary, we are experiencing assistance and friendliness. Nevertheless, there are individual discussions on this subject. The old unions are slowly making an initiative although we have not answered them yet because of (?holidays). We have received proposals listing themes which the old unions, specifically the CRZZ [Trade Unions Central Council], would like to discuss. We have duplicated copies and distributed them among the members of our presidium to study and discuss. We realize that in a factory the union activities should benefit the interests of the employees. The factory councils should become a kind of factory parliament and should consist of representatives of all factory unions as well as of members not belonging to any union.

PORT COMPLEX WORKERS, TRADE MINISTRY SIGN PROTOCOL

LD132234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] The factory workers commission of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex and representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy have signed a protocol on agreements concerning implementation of the demands of the Szczecin and Swinoujscie longshoremen which were put forward during the August strikes.

INTERPRESS SEES NEED FOR FIXED TERMS IN PARTY OFFICE

LD122200 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Oct (PAP) -"Reduce the period of holding elective party posts" is a postulate which keeps recurring everywhere at present: in letters to editors of newspapers, in private conversations, and first of all during meetings of PUWP activists, INTERPRESS agency journalist Lech Winiarski writes.

Recently, it was repeated in nearly all the statements made during the 6th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC. The limit of two terms of office is being mentioned most frequently.

This postulate is being addressed first of all to the institution of the first secretary of the PUWP CC, and to other elective functions in the party.

The postulate of the so-called turnover in the organs of party authority was put forth very strongly during the political breakthrough of 1965 and, next, in 1970. It has also reappeared at present with a double force. Its advocates maintain that the unlimited period of holding functions in the party leadership results in the elevation of persons elected to them, over the group of closest associates, over the collectives who have elected these persons, and even over the party itself. It is indispensable, therefore, to introduce to the party's statute the principle saying that after two terms of office one must absolutely step out from the post.

The principle of a limited period of holding party functions had been rejected and the chance had been wasted to create a mechanism for a dignified departure from the leading posts. The word dignified needs to be stressed for the hitherto departures have been all too embarassing and too dangerous to the entire country and to the party itself. "We should be considering these issues without any embarrassments," Jozef Tejchma was right to stress at the 6th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC.

So far, the resignation from the top political function has been nearly always equal to the politifcal demise of an activist who has been disappearing completely from the public life arena. Even his most correct ideas and experience, continually quoted and winning approval earlier, have been going into oblivion. Apart from the personal drama of these people, such practice has been making great educational damage: to the party itself, which continually has had empty pages in its history, to the young generation, which has been unable to find in the knowledge passed onto it the identity and continuity of its own nation.

Modern political culture should break with the style of exercising power characteristic of the years of underground work and struggle against the class enemy. One of the phenomena marking this process could be the putting of a limit to the period of holding elective posts. It would mean a nonconflict departure--an only from a given post, not from the political arena. There are other public roles to be fulfilled. One can be a minister, a premier, or carry out scientific activity etc.

In such situation there should be nothing to stop such an activist from publicly stating his opinions. His personal prestige and his opinions should in a natural way be helping in the correct activity of those who at the moment stand at the head of party authorities.

Besides, the departure from a leading post in the party, obligatory and required by the statute, does not have to mean a life banishment from that post. On the contrary--it should create the right for a return to the post if the majority wants that, but after an interval.

This would mean an enormous enrichment of ideas of how to lead the party (and its various links at different levels), an enrichment through entrusting the leading functions to a greater number of politicians, and through enabling the hitherto leaders to take an outsider's look of what they have been doing so far.

This should favour the stimulation of intellectual and political activity of the entire party.

Of course, the statutory turnover in party cadres must be accompanied by the guarantee of continuity of authority of the leading party collectives. However, the factor of natural reassessment of political line is always indispensable--natural as opposed to one sparked off by a dangerous social crisis, INTERPRESS journalist stresses.

CHANGES IN VOIVODSHIP PARTY ASSIGNMENTS REPORTED

Kalisz, Konin, Elblag Committees

LD140858 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpt] In connection with the illness of the first secretary of the Kalisz Voivodship party committee, Zbigniew Chodyla, the former head of the Cultural Department of the PZPR Central Committee, Bogdan Gawronski, was appointed to the post.

In Konin, the resignation of Andrezej Borkowski from the post of first secretary of the voivodship committee was accepted and Lech Ciupa was appointed to the post; he was recently an adviser in the Polish representation to CEMA.

In Elblag changes were made in the composition of the plenum, executive and voivodship party control commission. Representatives of factory workers were brought into them .

Bydgoszcz Committee

LD131812 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] The executive of the PZPR Voivodship Committee held a meeting in Bydgoszcz this morning.

At the meeting it was announced that Jozef Majchrzak, first secretary of the voivodship committee and the secretaries of the voivodship committee, Tadeusz Ludwikowski and Wiktor Soporowski submitted their resignations, which have been submitted to the party Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat.

A plenary meeting of the PZPR Voivodship Committee will be held at an early date, and changes in the leadership of the party voivodship echelon will be made.

New First Secretary in Wroclaw

LD112043 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] During the plenum of the party voivodship committee in Wroclaw today a resignation submitted earlier by Henryk Drozdz from the post of first secretary of the party voivodship committee has been accepted. At the same time thanks were expressed for his work of many years standing.

Tadeusz Grabski, who took part in the plenum, recommended on behalf of the party leadership for the post of first secretary of the party voivodship committee Prof Tadeusz Porebski, who has been to date rector of Wroclaw Technical University. The plenum approved this proposal.

VOIVODSHIP PARTY COMMITTEE MEETINGS HELD THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Economic Shortcomings

LD112230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Plena of party voivodship committees took place today in Lodz and Wroclaw, and in Bielsko-Biala and Leszno Voivodship conferences of the party aktive took place.

In party discussions the problem of the rapid restoration of economic balance is being debated. At the Lodz plenum, in which Kazimierz Barcikowski, secretary of the Central Committee, took part, it was pointed out that 64 enterprises have not implemented their planned tasks for the 9 months of this year.

The shortfall in production amounts to Z1.1 billion. In many Lodz enterprises export tasks have not been implemented. Building plans have not been implemented either.

The difficult economic situation in Wroclaw Voivodship is proved by the nonimplementation of industrial plans during the first three quarters of this year, amounting to approximately Z600 million.

In Bielsko Voivodship 79 production enterprises did not fulfill their tasks in August.

In Leszno Voivodship, where a certain increase in industrial production was noted, which is the result of good work by the work forces during the first half of the year, there is anxiety over the drop in production of enterprises working directly for the needs of the market, and also a drop in production in agriculture.

Evaluation of Situation

LD101438 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Plenary meetings of party voivodship committees are being held today in Gorzow, Wielkopolski, Krosno, Legnica and Radom. Their objective is the evaluation of the current sociopolitical and economic situation of the country and the tasks for the voivodship party branches in the light of the decisions adopted by the sixth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

Elblag Organization Tasks

LD140910 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] A plenum of the voivodship party committee was held today in Elblag. It discussed the sociopolitical situation in the voivodship and the tasks of the party organization in the light of the decisions of the sixth plenum of the party's Central Committee. The voivodship commission of party control also submitted information on investigations and inquiries which are taking place.

Jelenia Gora Session

LD140928 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Excerpts] A plenary meeting of the voivodship party committee took place today in Jelenia Gora with the participation of candidate member of the party's Central Committee, the minister of power and atomic energy, Zbigniew Bartoskiewicz. The discussion chaired by the first secretary of the voivodship party committee, Stanislaw Ciosek, was devoted to the tasks of the voivodship party organization in the light of the sixth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. Stanislaw Ciosek stated in his speech among other things that, in order to regain prestige and trust of the society, it is essential to assess critically the methods of party work. Among the most important tasks formulated the question of the return to the Leninist principles of the functioning of the party comes to the forefront.

Much space was devoted in the speech and in the discussion to the cadres. It was stated among other things that in the policy of the cadres, before taking decisions, it will be necessary to analyze more profoundly attitudes and skills and obtain the opinion of the society on a wider scale. More severe demands will be placed on the cadres. Stanislaw Ciosek devoted much space in his speech to the problems of the voivodship economy. In Jelenia Gora voivodship, like in the whole country, the situation is not good. It is true that the voivodship industry fulfilled its tasks for the three quarters, but shortcomings in production and services amounted in 47 enterprises to over Z380 million.

In 9 months of this year nearly 1,100 flats occupying 56,000 sq meters have been handed over for occupancy. This constitutes only 60 percent of the annual tasks. The advance of the annual plan in the realization of investments is low. In three quarters 58.5 percent of the annual tasks have been fulfilled. The situation in agriculture is also difficult. The fulfillmer of the plan for tne purchase of agricultural yields amounts to 50 percent.

Gorzow Meeting

LD131354 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpts] A plenary meeting of the voivodship party committee is taking place in Gorzow. It is discussing tasks of party organizations in the light of the documents of the Sixth plenum of the Central Committee. The discussion was started by the first secretary of the voivodship committee, Ryszard Labus. He described the progress of the Warsaw meeting.

The first to speak was Franciszek Feldman, secretary of the factory party organization at the Barlinek Bumet. Analysing the causes of the present political, social and economic crisis the speaker drew attention to the fact that all painful affairs which are being frequently discussed today were dwelt upon by the masses a long time ago. Now it is suddenly obvious that many matters can be solved at once. It is essential to draw corresponding conclusions from this, punish the culprits, ensure tranquility at homes and places of work. Negligence and arrears must be made good. People do not demand any extraordinary luxuries, they only wish to live peacefully and comparatively prosperously.

Stanislaw Chabierz, chairman of the voivodship Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, said that it has been stated many times in the past that conditions would be created which would satisfy everyone. Nothing happened. Now, when we are in a crisis, we must enlist ourselves once more, trust new authorities and, demanding a wise leadership, work conscientiously. Speaking of agriculture, the speaker stated that it is essential to give agricultural workers more freedom in the selection of the methods of management and not to hinder them with imposed plans.

Grzegorz Smich, first secretary from Slubice, spoke of the instances of blurring the clear picture of reality by some comrades representing the attitude of self-preservation and placing the responsibility on other people. The speaker also demanded that an age limit be established for people occupying leading posts. The experience of old workers can be used without entrusting to them these posts.

t should the new style of our work look like? asked the first secretary from [name indistinct] Stanislaw Kutermanski. Replying to this question he stated that the principle of strong relations of the authorities with society must be observed. In conditions of free exchange of opinions not everyone thus far has understood the need of this principle. Comrade Kutermanski protested against the differences in the supply of smaller and larger centers with food products.

Jozef Popko from the Choszczno agricultural combine stated that large combines have not justified themselves and inflicted great losses on the conomy. He proposed that they be divided into smaller husbandries. He also demanded that agriculture be better supplied with the means of production.

A speech by Woldemar Sokol, head of the youth federation, was devoted to the attitude of the authorities towards the youth. The Union of Socialist Polish Youth was only noted when it was necessary to fulfill the plan, start social deeds and ensure attendance at political events. The speaker described the concept of the federalization of the youth movement as an unforgivable error which is still avenging itself.

Czeslaw Wojciechowski, representing the Gorzow teachers, stated that he is encountering many difficulties in his work as a teacher created by the adult part of society. Many notions, such as honesty, truthfulness, morals and responsibility, have been devalued. Life is simply quarrelling with the ideals which the teachers wish to cultivate among their pupils. Proposing the necessity of true and exhaustive information about our Polish affairs the speaker stated: "It is degrading that we Poles, are the last to receive information about events in our country, and from foreign sources".

Further Discussions in Gorzow

LD140926 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Today the first secretary of the Gorzow Voivodship party committee, Ryszard Labus, and the Gorzow governor Stanislaw Nowak, met with the party aktiv of the engineering factory Gorzow-Ursus, Silwana, the Gorzow building combine, Stolbud and Bumet. The topic of the discussion was the present situation in the voivodship and the tasks of party work after the sixth plenum of the Central Committee and the plenum of the voivodship committee which took place a few days ago.

In spite of the fact that the planned tasks are being fulfilled in Gorzow Voivodship. There are 11 enterprises where, after the reform, economic results are unsatisfactory. The value of their total production is 68 million zloty lower than planned. The situation in building is not being decisively improved.

Many important problems in the present situation were discussed, including the very slow rate of the examination of some demands, for instance, a delay in a decision to increase wages at the engineering factory, the very slow rate of [words indistinct] unused flats, insufficient participation by the workers' self-government in the taking of decisions.

It is important that the whole debate was dominated by a tone of great concern about the present discussions not resulting in the disorganization of economic life and about guaranteeing material prerequisites for the realization of the Gdanzk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie decisions.

JABLONSKI, OLSZOWSKI RECEIVE IRAQI PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY

LD132140 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Oct (PAP)--Member of the Ba'th Party leadership and the Revolutionary Command Council, Iraqi Vice-Premier Na'im Haddad visited Poland today as personal envoy of President Saddam Husayn.

Mr Haddad was received by President of the Polish Council of State Henryk Jablonski, whom he handed over a message from President Husayn.

Mr Haddad was also received by member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Stefan Olszowski.

PROTEST LODGED WITH FRG OVER WAR MEMORIAL DESECRATION

LD132226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] The Polish Embassy in Bonn has lodged an official protest at the FRG Foreign Ministry in connection with the desecration of a monument to the Polish victims of the Hitlerite regime in Cologne. The monument, erected in 1947, is devoted to the memory of Polish prisoners of war and Poles deported for forced labor who died in Germany in 1939-45.

REPORTAGE ON SPEECHES AT 5 OCTOBER PZPR PLENUM SESSION

Jaruzelski Speech

AU100900 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Oct 80 p 5

[Report on speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, at 5 October Warsaw session of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] History and the present attest that the communists, the Marxist-Leninist party, are in the position, are able and certainly should unambiguously and without reservations admit their mistakes. No one must regard that as our weakness. This is exactly what makes us strong and attests to our credibility.

It is up to the party Central Committee and the congress to make the final assessment of our behavior and to determine the degree and kind of responsibility. No one in the Central Committee or the present members of the party leadership can shirk this assessment and responsibility, and this I apply--not only from today--to myself.

The artifice of "perfuming" one's own mistakes, of pointing at others and of pretending incompetence, and the lack of party modesty that have been unfortunately noticeable in discussion, are unacceptable. Each Politburo member has controlled or now controls--better or worse--a department, branch or section entrusted to him. But all of us as a collective are responsible for the party leadership as a whole. In light of the situation that has emerged, this assessment must be and is negative. There are persons indisputably bearing the greatest responsibility, and in the same proportion they must bear due consequences. Obviously, it is impossible to term everything black or white. Each of us here could find something to say and explain, and could find various clever arguments. But one thing is beyond any doubt: The past situation in the party leadership must be termed as opportunistic.

In light of the stated bad experiences, I am deeply convinced that the struggle against opportunism and against the lack of adhesion to principle in party organs provides a key to the effectiveness of any measure.

Deep deformations, as well as their painful and highly dangerous results; emerged in our country, in its economy and public life, and in the style of party leadership. However, we must emphatically, persistently, and patiently explain with concrete examples that what occurred was not the fault of socialism, but a result of both infringing upon its universal laws, and of disregarding the real conditions of its development. Exactly for this reason our party self-criticism is not lip service, is not a simple "repentence." We carefully combine it with the clear, guaranteed and thus irreversible determination to repair the situation, which is a condition for the further development of socialist Poland.

What is the conclusion? We must not retreat to defensive positions, into a state of prolonged affliction and torpor. Even more, we must not allow ourselves to be pushed into positions imposed by the enemy, by antisocialist forces alleging that everything was unsound and bad.

The point is that the mistakes and sores affected an organism which is not weak, backward, endangered and isolated, because in the years of People's Poland our state, its social achievements, education and culture have attained a high level and have indisputably made historic progress.

The weaknesses and sores afflicting our country in recent years distinctly contrast against that background. This is why the people, shaped in the framework of the socialist development process, people with democratic aspirations, wide awake and sensitive to social justice, have so sharply reacted to that contrast. [paragraph continues]

But also for this reason it is necessary to use all the material evidence to show all those irregularities, strains and damages in proper and just proportion to socialist achievements. Obviously, this must be strongly emphasized in the thesis initiating our further offensive work.

The invariably correct foreign and defense policy--or speaking in a concrete manner, the policy of national existence--pursued by our party and state constitutes an invaluable achievement and the unbeatable card of socialism in Poland at all stages and turns of our history. Exactly owing to this policy, we are not weak in isolation. Owing to the allied socialist unity, to the real strength of the Warsaw Pact and the power of the Soviet Army, we live in peace and with the feeling of safety of our borders. This feeling comforted us even at a time when our country recently experienced a sharp stage of internal conflict and when more than 300,000 NATO troops--including the troops of the army whose barracks and exercise grounds even today bear the revanche-oriented and Germanized names "Schlesien," "Breslau," "Pommern," "Stettin," "Danzig," "Kolberg," "Elbing" and "Olstein"--held their great exercises behind the Elbe in West Europe.

At that time the Polish Army did not relax its defense preparedness even for a moment. We were and are reliable as a strong link in the socialist coalition, a foolproof weapon of the socialist state.

One more thing should be added. Every army is a focus of the characteristic features and content of a given system and specific society. Certainly this also applies to the Polish Army. The army's people and truly democratic character are almost a synthetic reflection of the revolutionary, socialist changes that have taken place in our country. As an army of a new type, it possesses values unimaginable in a bourgeois army, including authentic democracy harmoniously combined with military discipline, broadly developed collective and social bodies, and consultative mechanisms; human relations built on socialist principles, extensive and strong links with the workers class and with all working people; various forms of assistance and services for the benefit of society and the national economy; and solicitude for the soldier's moral features, for his education and cultural needs.

These aspects can be multiplied. They are based on the leading role of the party, on a cadre policy that is party-like in its essence, and on the system of Marxist-Leninist, patriotic and internationalist training and education. All that was and is an object of particular solicitude, and of active and careful improvements.

Nonetheless, we find in those spheres further unutilized reserves, sectors requiring higher efficiency, improvements in party work and in human relations, and at the same time s tronger discipline. Those tasks will be discussed against the background of the decisions of the present sixth plenum. Those decisions will be on the agenda of the next central party aktivs conference in the armed forces.

The Polish People's Army takes pride in the cordial attitude and confidence accorded to it by the party and all people. We read with emotion the letters from mothers and fathers who are thankful for the good education of their sons. We are really happy when the soldier's effort finds appreciation. This is virtually commonplace.

However, recently there have been cases of misunderstanding, of attributing excessive privileges to the military cadres, and sometimes even of inadmissible affronts. However, no dirty forces will be able to produce a split between the Polish public and its People's Army. Our cadres regard their difficult service, their constant alertness and their efforts taking not 8, but--if need be--also frequently 12, 16 or even 24 hours a day--no one counts overtime--as a great privilege and patriotic distinction.

This is not a lucrative profession, and for this reason it is also not surprising that there are not too many people eager to attain that privilege. There is constant demand for commissioned officers and NCO's who are so indispensable in military service and in various jobs for the benefit of the economy.

Our civilian comrades employed in the Ministry of National Defense are most familiar with that soldiery effort and remember it with advantage. They are perfectly aware of the particularly exact nature of their defense sector. For this reason they have now formed a uniform trade union of civil workers in the army.

We have experienced very dramatic days. Along with the party and Central Committee, the Polish Army came out in favor of a political settlement of the conflict. Owing to the agreements attained, bases have been created to consistently improve the socialist reality in peace, recognizing authentic workers' reasons.

Unfortunately, the crisis is continuing. All of us are concerned about its dangers and repercussions both internally and internationally.

A stabilization in Poland is one of the important factors for stabilization in Europe; and dissolution [rozprzezenie] is not good for detente. A decline in production, exhausting stocks, stoppages in the sphere of the infrastructure including transportation and communications, and a relaxation in social discipline--all that is also harmful to the country's security and can weaken its defense potential. Soldiers of the reserve, numbering many millions, must be well aware of that. I say this in full earnestness as the minister of national defense, but I also say this with deep concern primarily as a soldier and their comrade in arms. They are precisely the ones who--from one generation of soldiers to another--contribute their solidarity, which is indispensable for the independent life of the people, through their bloodshed in war, through long years of painstaking training and service, and through their well performed duty. For the benefit of the cause, they and we in common and in solidarity must not allow our work, the work of Poland's defense potential, to be undermined.

The time, speed and obvious consistency of our next steps seem to be a matter of fundamental importance. Much was expected from the present plenum. It should be stated frankly that that expectation to some degree slowed down the dynamics of some party organizations and circles. It would be bad if waiting for the congress again caused a similar phenomenon.

The congress that we desire will mark a turning point if the sixth plenum starts a movement forward and if it becomes an important stage on the path to consolidating the party. One must not wait until the present process is over. One cannot allege that there is no diagnosis, assessment or guildeine for activity. Preparations for the congress can and should be the basis of our work. The sixth plenum has supplied us with good materials for this. It is a frank, honest and concrete platform. We must take a stand on the offensive and take it to the people, to the broadest masses and directly to the workers class, to enterprises. We must not avoid, but on the contrary seek out the most excited groups, and reach all places where the most misunderstandings and grievances have accumulated.

Whoever does not feel strong enough, whoever is reluctant or fearful, whoever has anything binding his hands--he must as soon as possible draw the appropriate conclusions himself and apply for a transfer to the second line. The first line must be manned by people of action who are resolved and convinced. Such people represent the majority.

As we have correctly assessed, our party ran short of democracy. We hope that the renewal of party life will restore us in all its creative values. However, on the other hand, we must also be disciplined and resolute in the implementation of the decisions adopted. This was not our strong side either. Thus we must take a particularly careful attitude to discipline in the implementation of the decisions of the sixth plenum, a plenum offering our party and people a great chance.

Olszowski Address

AU101721 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Oct 80 pp 4, 5

[Report on speech by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at 5 October Warsaw session of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] Comrade S. Kania presented in his report an evaluation of the development of the past events and of their results for the country's present situation. The report also contains the necessary programmatic proposals and ideas aimed at improving that situation. I would like to make a number of observations in that connection.

The country's situation continues to be unstable and dangerous. Its distinctive features are as follows: First, strikes in a few or in several [kilka lub kilkanascie] plants are still occurring every day, mainly because of wage claims, most of which are too high to accept. Second, the pace of production, which amounts to 80-85 percent of the actual industrial potential, is still slow and labor productivity still low. The results of industrial and housing construction are even worse. Large production arrears are accumulating, which may create acute social difficulties in the long run. Third, the implementation of tasks in procuring farm produce such as cereals, potatoes, fruit and vegetables is insufficient, which greatly disturbs the situation in the market, especially in the food market, and maintains the high level of market prices. Fourth, there is an enormous fluctuation of moods expressed in unrest, relaxed social discipline and susceptibility to rumors, accusations, magic words and slogans that at times provoke irrational collective reactions.

We must be active in two sectors. First, the basic issue is to eliminate or prevent the strikes wherever they do or might occur. This is now the duty of the state and economic authorities and of party organizations and bodies. That is the road to stabilizing social moods. If we do not do so, there can be no question of restoring the normal pace of economic performance.

Second, we need to make the economy go as fully as possible, to intensify the pace of production and to improve market supplies. This is now a nationwide task, one that all the forces that really work for the good of the country and the working people must be made to implement. These forces also include the trade unions, both the branch trade unions and those that are being created within the new structures. We must draw up lists of the stocks of materials and of the unused production potential and, in particular, search for and really tap the entire reservoir of production resources that can be used to produce the necessary foodstuffs and industrial goods. Amassing the necessary quantities of food for the winter months is an enormously important social and economic task. Food market improvements are the number one problem of our economy.

The proper and effective functioning of the economy is an issue connected with our existence. In the face of that inherent duty the party must unite itself internally and reorganize. The disorientation that has infiltrated our ranks because of the present crisis makes it necessary for party bodies--especially for us, the Central Committee, the Politburo and the Secretariat--to pursue considered, rapid and united activities in this extremely serious and complicated situation. The party's main task regarding society is to restore its faith in the correctness and in the humane values of socialism. Our people recognize those values and want to go on believing in them.

The present political crisis in our country has been caused mainly by the errors in the performance of the former party leadership. These errors are rooted in the deviations from the sixth congress line that occurred some years after December 1970. The so-called party leadership, and actually a few people from the Politburo, made the most important political and economic decisions with increasing frequency without listening to the criticism of party members and aktivists.

Such decisionmaking simply became the style of daily activities. Collegial performance continued to disappear. A small group of people considered itself authorized to make the decisions that the Politburo, the Central Committee, the Sejm and even the party should have made. This made for blunting the initiative of many communists who held various functions in the state, in administration and in the economy. These communists were made increasingly aware of their diminishing use. The administrative and cabinet-like style of work sapped the independence and militancy of otherwise valuable comrades.

The social and advisory collegial bodies within the party ceased to exist and function. As a result of these manifestations and because of the unceasing and, in time, increasingly pompous exposure of the person of the first secretary of the party, party life acquired features of theatricality, as I pointed out at the fourth plenum, and artificial optimism appeared in the way the leadership provided information, which it actually wanted to be optimistic. We remember how much nervousness was triggered off each time honest and critical analytical materials were presented. Things came to such a head that even a ban was issued on sending to the field and using the documents that had been drawn up by the Central Committee Department of Economic Planning and Analysis in keeping with the true situation and facts. Eventually that department was simply liquidated after the eighth party congress.

The showy and theatrical, on the one hand, and the cabinet-like style of work, on the other hand, continued to weaken the pace of the party's ideological and political life in the party as a whole and in some of its bodies and basic organizations. Not all party members succumbed to those weaknesses. This was especially true of the worker activists in enterprises--the foremost line of contacts with society. However, the work of those activists was not properly valued. Also, their voices of criticism and concern were most often treated as exaggeration and panic-mongering. Yet our aktivs in enterprises knew far more what life was really like than the narrow party leadership ever knew.

It was the fault of the leadership that the resolve to wage political struggle, the skill in and need for ideological work among the broad masses of nonparty people and the ties with these masses became increasingly weaker. One must wage political struggle and pursue ideological activities in life as it is and not at various solemn functions and in the isolation of the cabinets.

The party must not only stress, but also consolidate its class and worker character in its programs and actions in keeping with the truth of the class relationships in our society, within which there exist various conflicts of interest and within which there arises the centers of the ideas that are alien to us and of the political activities that are hostile to us. We have experienced these centers' activities with various degrees of intensity for a number of years now.

On the basis of the principles of Leninism we must recover the strength of our party, not only by restoring the mutual trust between the Central Committee and the mass of party members, but also by enabling the party and especially its active functionaries to politically view the class problems and to exercise criticism and self-criticism. Let us make better use of the experience of the fraternal communist and workers parties, of our own rich traditions as well as of the practical knowledge and integrity of our old communists and revolutionary activists. Combined with the young party members' resolve to act and to transform the life of socialist Poland, those traditions and experience will result in a renaissance of party life.

The people of credibility is one of the most important present problems in our relations with society, in relations between the party leadership and the mass of party members.

We have heard here the speech made by Comrade Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, former chairman of the Planning Commission. In his speech he brought up many arguments that were supposed to show that the Planning Commission was a helpless tool of the Politburo and that it was outvoted by the economic faction of the Central Committee. We heard that the first 5-year plan had been the main source of our economic difficulties. But we remember that the first 5-year plan of the seventies was one of the best 5-year periods and that the institutions of the superstructure of our system did not keep abreast with the development of the base. We did not hear a word of self-criticism from Comrade Wrzaszczyk about his own activities, but he used a quotation from Lenin to recall the errors in party policy. Fortunately, we are dealing with matters of not so remote times, and the Central Committee also has the relevant documents. The leadership of the Planning Commission had a considerable share in formulating,inspiring and agreeing to voluntaristic decisions. Let us recall as an example the stubborn policy of backing the development of technology in Poland by costly purchases of Western licenses, as glaringly demonstrated by the purchase of the color television license at a time when our economy was already groaning under a heavy burden of debts. People in this hall know also of other purchases of licenses, including those for the motor industry.

It would be immoral to saddle the entire party and the entire Central Committee with various errors. As Comrade Stanislaw Kania said, it is not the party that is to blame for errors and it is not socialism that has failed, because errors and the causes of conflicts are rooted in the activities of the persons who were under no control. The good of the party and of the future development of socialist society makes it necessary for us to determine with justice the extent to which individual people are responsible for their errors. The party takes the view that these errors have their individual parents. No doubt the coming congress will evaluate the merits and errors belonging to Comrade Edward Gierek in an equitable and honest manner, but we must bear in mind that there is also the issue of an equally honest party responsibility on the part of the comrades who personally formulated and implemented voluntaristic and shortsighted political and economic decisions that did not take social consequences into account. I have in mind those who were responsible for running the government, for economic planning, for credit and licence policy, for investment policy, for party organizational and ideological life and for the immoral manipulation of congresses and people.

The activity of such persons rendered the party helpless and broke the ties between the party leadership, on the one hand, and the entire party and society, on the other hand. Discussing this subject without emotion and without leniency, to be sure, this plenum should clearly answer the question: Should such comrades be allowed to stay in the Central Committee? An absence of an unequivocal answer, which the entire party is waiting for, would deprive our decisions of credibility. Such an answer is required by the principle of personal responsibility, which we always demand from all of us, especially today.

The answer to the question what guarantees should be created to forever prevent deformations of party life is neither easy nor simple. Comrade Stanislaw Kania listed a number of proposals in his report and several were submitted from the floor. They will certainly be profoundly discussed before the future congress. However, in the present situation the extrication of the country from its present crisis is the best guarantee for socialism in Poland. This extrication is the most important task now. I think that the principled integrity and militancy of the worker backbone of the party is the main barrier against degeneration. The guarantees we are looking for are rooted in internal party democracy, in the style and methods of the work done by the Politburo and all party bodies, and in the relations within the party. These guarantees should be incorporated in the party statutes.

We Poles need a strong socialist state. By strong I mean efficient, democratic and given to justice, one in which there is a fundamental balance between the interests of citizens and the interests of all the people. Such a balance is not something granted forever. It must be worked for and developed with the help of the necessary corrections to socioeconomic policy and of the actions to counter chaos, which undermines the sovereignty of the state. It is a truism to state that cooperation, honest work and efforts to create a feeling of unity among citizens help strengthen the sovereignty of the state. However, what matters is for this truth to penetrate the minds and hearts of all Poles and to be recognized and accepted by them.

We have to wage a persevering struggle and we have to do our duty of restoring the unity of the now disintegrated society by political methods. We have to wage a political struggle for socialist values at all levels of social life. We will not be able to achieve anything in this regard by issuing decrees. We are faced with the prospect of a long political struggle, ideological work, discussions and polemics. We are faced with the prospect of clashes of various concepts, among which our concept must be always the one that is most fully consistent with the interests of the worker class and of the decisive majority of our socialist people.

We are a component of the socialist world common to us--a world thanks to which our country has enjoyed the benefits of peaceful life for over 35 years. As Polish communists we have reasons to be sincerely grateful for the fact that the CPSU, the CPCZ and the SED have demonstrated their trust in us, have given us economic help and have supported our party. Their affection and support help intensify our efforts to stabilize Poland's social and economic life. It is our duty to see that our party is an invariably indispensable and reliable ally of the fraternal parties and that Poland is a permanent component of the family of socialist states and is faithful to the alliance and agreements of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

Lukaszewicz Address

AU101150 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Oct 80 p 3

[Report on speech by Central Committee member Jerzy Lukaszewicz at the 5 October session in Warsaw of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee plenum]

[Text] Since the sixth party congress I have been a member of the party leadership and a Central Committee secretary, then Politburo candidate member, and since the eighth party congress I have been a Politburo member. That is why I bear responsibility for all the problems that were tackled by the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, and for those they did not tackle, although they should have. I bear responsibility for the problems that we have been solving for almost 9 years, for those we have not been able to solve and for whatever has compounded the degeneration of the central party leadership's work. I also bear direct responsibility for the implementation of the ideo-educational tasks of the party and by the party vis-a-vis the people, and for the state of implementation of cultural policy. This includes responsibility for the work of the press, radio and television institutions as well as of all units of the ideological front directly run by the Central Committee.

I think that the most important issue today is for the party to become united in order to solve the social conflict. What matters and has always mattered is that the party itself solve that conflict through all possible political means. I have thought this ever since the wave of strikes descended on us; I know that no comrade in the previous or the present leadership has ever proposed any other solution. What matters is to rapidly adjust the work of the party and state leadership so that it is possible to intensify implementation of the tasks formulated by the fifth plenum and by the present plenum of the Central Committee.

I think it is necessary to provide a new interpretation of the formula "the party leads and the government governs." This correct formula has been distorted in the past 10 years. The controlling and mobilizing functions of the party, the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat, which are rooted in the wide-ranging ties with the workers class, all communities and the allied parties, must be strengthened. At the same time, the role of the Sejm and the People's councils must be raised. This is necessary so that there never occurs a situation in which the formulation of strategic goals is decentralized, and the implementation of these goals is excessively centralized and thus harmful.

I think that the Central Committee, the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat must greatly increase their vigilance to ensure that the principles of the unity of ideology, politics and economics are observed. We declared that unity at the sixth congress and we were able to guarantee it for some years. However, at some time the primary concern of the economy was such that we deviated from the ideological principles of the party and the socialist state.

We were right when, in Politburo and Central Committee documents, we took care of strengthening the socialist state and of fostering one's thinking in terms of the state, which is a great achievement of the Polish masses, to be sure. The process of the alienation of the state authority as an independent force was taking place out of party control--invisibly, as it were. A kind of pyramid was forming--from the rural chief through the head of state. As that pyramid was forming, the activity of social, self-governing and cooperative institutions was being curbed. At the same time, the formula "the government governs" gained a double currency, but the party's control functions began to diminish. There were clear tendencies to make the Central Committee and its Politburo a kind of main political administration attached to the head of state. As you can see, the party's leading role was depreciated, and this was the beginning of the process by which the actual meaning of socialist democracy was narrowed. I also think that the Politburo, the Central Secretariat and the entire Central Committee must make much more profound evaluation of the actual social contradictions and the pattern of class forces, must test the correctness of their resolutions in practice, and must know how to correct such resolutions if they produce bad results and adverse social phenomena. What we need are continuous analyses of the activities, influence and slogans of our political adversaries. These analyses should be made against the background of how such slogans appeal to specific communities, and should examine the various reasons for such an appeal, including our own errors which our adversaries jump on. We should have done this especially in 1976, following the so-called June events. On the one hand, we, members of the leadership, during the so-called consultations within our own group, made many reservations as to the proposed price hikes and the way in which they were to be effected. On the other hand, we unanimously approved these hikes at the Politburo session. Later on we withdrew, but without substantially discussing the results of the hikes and the development of the situation in 1976, and without taking the necessary cadre, organizational and programmatic measures. I would say that the most painful thing was that no one forbade us such a course. No one opposed it and no one restrained us in our discussions.

The most important task today is to draw the necessary conclusions from the present situation and to apply them in party activities. The entire party must take up the political struggle for the preservation of the socialist principles in our life. Today we must guarantee by every possible means the proper pace of the economy and the effectiveness of our performance. We must appeal to the selfless attitude and work of the party cadre and aktivs, of the party body functionaries, of the secretaries of plant committees and of the basic party organizations, because--no matter how great the bitterness, regret and lost trust--today the party needs, even without issuing directives, these aktivs' leadership in and organization of all party political activities. We need political and economic stability.

Zandorowski Speech

AU102006 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Oct 80 p 6

[Report on speech by Central Committee member Zdzislaw Zandarowski at the 5 October Warsaw session of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] I agree with the general assessment of the sources and causes of the conflict, as presented at the present Central Committee plenum.

In recent times in the circle of the party leadership and among many other party figures the awareness was general of crisis-like phenomena and moods in society and--as far as the economy and the party's social policy were concerned--of the poor educational work performed by the party in society, of the defects of a propaganda that was inadequate to the reality of public moods, and of the deep defects in internal party life. It should be admitted that I failed to draw from the sum of that awareness adequate, extreme [krancowe] conclusions with regard to the results of the existing strains, social and economic moods. As a matter of fact, I was taking into account the real possibility that the manifestations of social discontent and conflicts would emerge and grow as early as in the autumn of the current year. I thought that after the eighth congress and the elections to the Sejm, under the conditions of some improvement in the moods, particularly in the party and among aktivs, we would attain--on the basis of the eighth congress' program and of the program for economic management--gradual improvements in the socioeconomic situation and in the moods, and that an improvement in party work would facilitate this process. But life proved this reasoning to be wrong. In that reasoning I was not alone.

The results of party development in recent years, mainly in prompting the numerical growth of the party, have been critically assessed today. I do not disregard and did not disregard in the past that danger, opposing the so-called planned enrollment in the party instead of intensive work among people. In 1974 the share of workers in the party was the smallest in the history of the PZPR, amounting then to about 39 percent compared with more than 60 percent at the time of party unification. The efforts made in recent years to change those trends produced some effects. The share of workers in the party visibly increased and the decline in the share of peasants slowed down. The party membership doubled. The crux lies in the inadequate ideoeducational work within the party.

The main sources of the weakness in educational work within the party are to a large degree the same as those of general shortcomings in party work, shortcomings that are now under examination. The instability in socioeconomic policy deprived party aktivs and members of confidence in implementing- that policy. For internal party purposes, there is no clear-cut position to many key problems concerning present-day Poland. I state critically and self-critically that that policy was not profoundly, purposefully, in a principled manner and systematically explained and disseminated enough for internal party needs.

Now that frankness and honesty are so badly needed in the party to assess the future work of many people and to specify its stand to many problems exciting party and public opinion, I am for lack of ambiguity in the publication of assessments and information. This is primarily necessary for party aktivs themselves, and then simply for people who might be concerned.

Concreteness in the evaluation of people is also one of the conditions for maintaining the rank of aktivs when they were frequently fairly criticized or when they were also frequently the target of imaginary or pointedly intended pressures and attacks from various positions and for various reasons.

Having thought the things over, discussed them in the party and scrutinized the conclusions set forth in the report delivered by the Central Committee first secretary, all of us are wiser in assessing the causes of the July and August events and their present results. The most important thing now is to look forward and to foresee what turn the country's socioeconomic and political situation will take within a few weeks and months.

While scrutinizing the irregularities more closely, one must not overlook the party's leading role and accomplishments in society and internal life. The deviations from the Leninist norms of life that occurred with various intensity at various levels have weakened the party internally and in the performance of its external functions. But under those conditions the party was and is ideologically united, loyal to revolutionary traditions, to the ideological and political alliances. The party in its mass was and is mobile and highly respectful with regard to democratic centralism.

Changes and processes of restoring the Leninist norms are now taking place in the party. Those changes and processes are irreversible. The most important thing is that they take deep root in our party reality, because it is a characteristic feature of man that he most willingly accepts in life solutions helping him attain the goals by the smallest efforts and at the lowest costs. As we know, this is not always nor in each case useful. I am aware of this with regard to myself. I am also aware that I was for years performing the duties of Central Committee secretary and, as of the eighth congress, moreover the duties of Central Committee Politburo deputy member, not with full efficiency and not in full conformity with the statutary rules. And I accept full responsibility for it and along with it the decision that will be considered by the Central Committee as appropriate.

RATION CARDS FOR MEAT TERMED 'ECONOMIC NECESSITY'

LD102142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] PAP today carried an extensive statement on the topic of ration cards for meat. The introduction of an administrative regulation of the demand for meat and meat products, PAP writes, has become an economic necessity. The manipulation of prices has proved to be not very effective and also unacceptable to society. In any case, at present the prices for meat have been frozen.

The difficulties in purchasing meat are enormous. As emerges from research done by the Institute of Domestic Trade, the purchasing of meat and its products takes an average of 2-3 hours daily for a household in town, and 4-5 hours daily in rural areas.

The fundamental premise for the introduction of control of meat purchasing is, however, its current supply. In this quarter the level of last year has not been exceeded; it may even be lower. It can be predicted optimistically that by the end of the year 500,000 tons of meat will have come on the market.

When the Sejm Commission for Domestic Trade and Services considered the matter of ration cards for meat, the majority of deputies advocated a system of cards to a certain value. This is undoubtedly one of the better solutions. It leaves the consumer freedom of choice among different delicatessen products and meat products. The amount which can be spent on meat by one person is still under consideration.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DISCUSS SUPPLIES WITH KRAKOW WORKERS

LD110349 Warsaw PAP in English 0250 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Oct (PAP)--Representatives of the government visited the crew of Krakow's Lenin steelworks today. Invited by the workers' committee, the minister of home trade and services Adam Kowalik and the chairman of the State Prices Commission, Minister Jerzy Gawrysiak, and others, met with the committee's activists.

The meeting began with joint visits to Krakow's marketplaces, food and industrial article shops, new housing projects and construction sites of new thoroughfares. It was concluded that there are shortages in supplies of (?main) food and industrial articles, considerable differences between the prices of agricultural articles in state shops and in private stalls, that there is no infrastructure necessary for the proper functioning of new housing projects, serious delays in the construction of high-speed thoroughfares.

Minister Kowalik stressed that market shortages are known to the government and that their elimination is of the highest importance. A (?great) change cannot come about rapidly, but Minister Kowalik promised to restore normal supplies of [word indistinct] cereals, pasta and rice in this quarter already, providing that mass (?purchasing) stops. There should also be a marked improvement in the availability of sugar and butter.

Potato supplies arouse great anxiety. Often individual voivodships show their particularism and do not channel any [word indistinct] produce outside their territories.

The central party authorities will intervene if necessary. The recent days have brought a certain improvement in meat purchases which, as Minister Kowalik said, are coming back to normal. The first batches of imported meat should be reaching shops now.

The efforts of the party and government are seen and appreciated by the workers. However, the workers demand consultations which would make for a rapid improvement of the situation.

The government representatives also promised to pay more attention to making housing industry develop the infrastructure in new housing projects and to ensure more just distribution of flats at the disposal of factories.

EXISTENCE OF PEWEX HARD CURRENCY SHOPS JUSTIFIED

LD101502 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Oct (PAP)--The workers' demand to withdraw Polish-made commodities from the hard currency retail outlets in Poland run by the enterprise Pewex has been carried into effect. But the domestic market shows no beneficial ripples in the wake of that move, and in no way it could have shown, because the volume of Pewex-sold goods of Polish brand, among them colour tv-sets or carpets was so small in proportion to the domestic demand that they are bound to be absorbed unnoticed.

Actually, the goods that have been sold through Pemex are produced in such midget quantities that they can hardly bring credit to their producers.

Is there any reasons for the existence of Pewex shops in this country? The answer is yes. In the present market situation in Poland these shops play a useful role. Statistically, the Poles hold a considerable wallet of convertible currency, with some 600 million dollars in private bank accounts and an estimated another 600 million in circulation.

To those who have hard currency Pewex offers a gamut of attractive foreign goods at competitive prices. Since the stuff sold in the Pewex network is cheaper than in retail stores abroad, foreigners, too, are customers of the hard currency shops in Poland. For Pewex buys foreign-made goods at export prices, adds to them a far thinner retail margin than that in the West.

The newly opened jewelery Pewex shop at Kredytowa Street in downtown Warsaw has recorded a higher monthly turnover than all the remaining 45 Pewex stores in this country which offer some 8,000 different items.

The Ministry of Internal Trade and Services gets from Pewex 25 percent of its profits to purchase abroad deficit goods, and the Ministry of Finance gets another 20 percent.

MICHNIK OBJECTS TO REPORT OF DISAGREEMENT WITH KURON

LD071011 Paris LE FIGARO in French 4-5 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Following the publication on 15 September of an article by our Warsaw correspondent Bernard Margueritte entitled "New Dangers Facing Poland," Mr Adam Michnik, a leader of the Workers' Defense Committee [KOR] opposition group, who was mentioned in the article, has written to us to give us the following details:

"There is no difference of opinion between myself and Jacek Kuron (LE FIGARO note: Another KOR leader) over the assessment of the present situation, the hopes and anxieties which it has aroused and the tasks it has set for the democratic opposition. Furthermore, in his article, Mr Margueritte attributes to Kuron opinions which Kuron has not expressed and which he does not hold. For instance, according to Mr Margueritte, Kuron has threatened the authorities with worker violence whereas, in fact, Kuron was referring to dangers inherent in any irresponsible policy pursued by the authorities which has in the past repeatedly led to massacres of workers and the destruction of party committee premises. Just like the KOR in general, Jacek Kuron has long been urging the workers to organize themselves in enterprises rather than take to the streets...."

Further, Mr Michnik regrets that our correspondent has labeled Kuron a leftist and called him a "Polish Cohn-Bendit" on the strength of his "Letter to the Party" published by the Trotskiyist Fourth International in Paris. "In Mr Margueritte's place," Mr Michnik writes, "I would be more cautious. For instance, I would not reach any conclusion as to his membership or otherwise of 'initiated' circles in Poland merely on the strength of the fact that his articles have been translated for and published in bulletins intended for these circles. Mr Margueritte has refrained from mentioning the date--1965--when the above-mentioned brochure was published, thus suggesting that it expresses Jacek Kuron's present views, even though it is easy to learn what he now thinks. It is sufficient to take the trouble to read what he writes in the independent press and what he publishes abroad."

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY IRAQI PRESIDENT'S ENVOY NA'IM HADDAD

Arrival 10 Oct

AU102030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Oct (AGERPRES)--Na'im Haddad, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, chairman of the National Assembly, special envoy of the president of the Republic of Iraq Saddam Husayn, arrived in Bucharest on October 10.

At the Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., chiarman of the Grand National Assembly, by representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other officials.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU11144 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Na'im Haddad, member of the Revolution Command Council, chairman of the National Assembly, special envoy of the president of the Republic of Iraq. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, and Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, as well as Iraqi ambassador to Bucharest Diyab Muhammad al-Alqawi.

The guest gave Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. He also conveyed to the Romanian head of state most cordial wishes for personal health and happiness on behalf of the Iraqi head of state. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the wishes, and in his turn conveyed warm greetings and best wishes to the Iraqi president, and wishes for happiness and prosperity to the Iraqi people.

The sides reviewed with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and cooperation that have been established and are continuously developing between Romania and Iraq. They expressed the joint desire to expand and consolidate the Romanian-Iraqi cooperation, in keeping with the interests of the two countries and peoples, for the benefit of the cause of international peace, detente and cooperation.

The sides also discussed certain current international issues. In connection with the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, they stressed that everything possible must be done to achieve a cease-fire and to solve the problems through peaceful, negotiated means, as required by the interests of both states and peoples, of peace in the area, and of detente and national independence throughout the world.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Departure 11 Oct

AU111851 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Oct (AGERPRES)--Na'im Haddad, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, chairman of the National Assembly, special envoy of the president of the Republic of Iraq, Saddam Husayn, left Bucharest on October 11.

The guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, by representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by other officials.

Also present were Diyab M. al-Alqawi, ambassador of the Republic of Iraq in Bucharest, and members of the embassy.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW FINNISH AMBASSADOR

AU101739 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Oleg Olli Bergman, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland to our country.

Presenting his credentials to the Romanian head of state, Ambassador Oleg Olli Bergman conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings from Finnish president Urho Kekkonen, and wishes for personal happiness and for prosperity to the Romanian Government and nation. In his speech, the Finnish ambassador reviewed the good relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries and peoples, and expressed the desire to expand bilateral contacts, tighten relations, and develop Romanian-Finnish cooperation. He emphasized his personal determination to make every effort to deepen and diversify the bilateral cooperation.

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the wishes conveyed, and in his turn conveyed to the president of the Republic of Finland warmest wishes for personal health and happiness, and for prosperity and peace for the friendly Finnish people. After recalling his visit to Finland, his meetings and talks with President Urho Kekkonen, the Romanian head of state emphasized the development of relations between our countries in recent years, the consolidation of the traditional friendship and cooperation between Romania and Finland. We believe that opportunities exist for further expanding the Romanian-Finnish economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations, as well as relations in other areas, thus capitalizing on our countries' potential.

The speaker then said: "While engaged in a vast process of socioeconomic development, Romania is also devoting great attention to continuously developing its cooperation with the other states of the world. It is actively participating in international life and in solving mankind's current problems. We are actively militating for cooperation, security and peace in Europe. We are directly participating in preparations for the forthcoming Madrid meeting, in the hope that it will give a fresh impetus to multilateral cooperation among the European countries, and will agree on specific measures for military disengagement and disarmament. We are in favor of settling all conflicts through negotiations, of halting the arms race, and of general, primarily nuclear disarmament, of eliminating underdevelopment and of establishing a new world economic order.

The Romanian head of state wished the Finnish ambassador success in his mission, and assured him of the entire support of the State Council, the government and of his own support.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI RECEIVES UN OFFICIAL

AU132040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Oct (AGERPRES)--On October 13 Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, was called on by Janez Stanovnik, Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE-UNO) who visits Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Tackled were problems regarding the collaboration between Romania and the ECE-UNO, as well as the contribution of the commission to the reunion of the states participating in the Madrid Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Attending the talks was Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, acting chairman of the commission.

BURTICA MEETS WITH TUNISIAN ECONOMY MINISTER

AU132045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Oct (AGERPRES)--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received on October 13 Abdelaziz Lasram, minister of national economy of Tunisia, who leads his country's delegation to the 8th session of the joint Romanian-Tunisian commission of economic cooperation.

They discussed questions related to the development of the bilateral trade exchanges, of the economic cooperation between the two countries.

PROTOCOL ON ENERGY SIGNED WITH TURKEY

AU111444 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister today received Necdet Seckinoz, secretary of state at the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of Turkey, who participated in the fifth session of the joint Romanian-Turkish working group for cooperation in mining, oil and energy areas held in Bucharest.

The sides discussed matters of common interest concerning the development of Romanian-Turkish cooperation in the areas of geology, mining, oil and energy.

At the proceedings of the fifth session of the joint Romanian-Turkish working group, the two delegations examined the stage of implementation of joint ventures decided upon at the previous meeting in the areas of geology, mining, oil and energy, and established additional ways and means for developing these relations in mutually advantageous conditions. A protocol was signed at the end of the session.

BRIEFS

NEW VESSELS--Bucharest, 8 Oct (AGERPRES)--A 55,000 DWT ore carrier, built to be exported, has recently been launched at the Galati shipyard. This ship is the third of the kind to have been built there. It is propelled by a 19,900 h.p. engine built at Resita and is endowed with Romanian-made control equipment. Since the beginning of the year the Galati builders have delivered 8 ships of various kinds to the Romanian merchant fleet. Adding to them, the 15,000 ton cargo ship Calugareni is now on trial at sea and is to be delivered by the end of the month. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 8 Oct AU]

NEW ELECTRIC LINE--Bucharest, 8 Oct (AGERPRES)--A new, 400-kv line was connected to Romania's national grid. It traverses the Carpathians, linking Oltenia to Transylvania. Thus, it is the main line that carries the electric power produced in Oltenia's large thermopower stations--Rogojelu and Islanita--towards the industrialized zones in the central and eastern parts of the country. The building of the line at high altitude--over 1,500 m--called for new technical solutions as required by the mountainous route. Along this route, which is over 120 km long, 530 60-m long metallic poles weighing 50 tons each were implanted. Due to the new line, the ring of very high voltage in the line network of Romania's national grid expanded. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 8 Oct AU]

BEKIC REVIEWS SOVIET PRESS ON PZPR PLENUM

AU102130 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 8 Oct 80 p 3

[Permanent correspondent Milan Bekic report: "USSR: The Sixth Polish Party Plenum Seen From Moscow: Unusual Publicity"]

[Text] Moscow--The Soviet public was informed on the work and conclusions of the sixth PZPR Central Committee plenum in an unusually extensive and complete manner on Tuesday. What is unusual in this connection is the fact that PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA devoted to that meeting approximately as much space as is here usually devoted to party congresses in the socialist countries (other newspapers carry shortened versions) as as well as the fact that within that entire presentation of the Polish events the public here has heard for the first time certain things that are usually not discussed here.

The two leading newspapers each carry nearly a full page of excerpts from the speech by Stanislaw Kania, PZPR first secretary, (and some kind of resume in conclusion) including the unusually sharp condemnations of the previous PZPR policy, the admission of a "dramatic crisis" and the views on possible solutions that especially emphasize democratization of the society, workers' self-management and cooperation with the independent trade unions.

Causes Located

Those passages from the report by the PZPR first secretary in which he speaks about "the origins and causes of the present crisis" which still continues are given priority in the very extensive excerpts from his report (as well as in the other shortened versions). An atmosphere of nervousness still prevails in enterprises, there is no discipline and labor productivity is low and at the same time there are great difficulties in supplying the market with the most important products. New demands for higher wages, as the press here further reports Stanislaw Kania's appraisals, are further worsening the situation and the unfavorable agricultural year (worse than last year) is negatively affecting the supply of food and its prices and is endangering livestock breeding.

Our society and party are looking to this plenum and are expecting a great deal from it, Stanislaw Kania said according to all press reports here. We must not fail these expectations but must openly speak about the sources and causes, orient the further mobilization of the party and all people and lead the country to the path of harmonious and successful development.

Proceeding from this viewpoint, PRAVDA continues its report, we must first of all answer the question that is circulating among us: Why has the present crisis happened? Speaking generally (but sufficiently clearly), its causes lie in the country's economic and social policies and in the methods of leadership. (According to the Soviet interpretations), Kania did not mention any names but explained that view as follows: On one hand the party was taking steps for the country's development and its economy's advancement whereas on the other it was committing and tolerating impermissible mistakes by disregarding economic laws and letting itself "be carried away by voluntarism." All economic proportions were violated under the slogan of an "open plan" and the economy developed without any control and virtually without plans.

Unfortunately, as is also pointed out, the leadership of the party and the government sought a solution for that situation by increasing prices.

Clear Orientation

According to reports in Soviet newspapers, on this basis Kania raised the second and most important question: how to find a way out of "this unusually difficult situation?" In his opinion, "what is needed above all is a clear orientation, a program of the changes that we want to carry out in all spheres of life: in the economy, in the functioning of the state and, what is most important, in the activity of the party." Among the measures mentioned in this connection are those that will "prevent any deviation from the correct Marxist-Leninist line." But to achieve all that it is necessary to overcome the present difficulties: disorders, indiscipline, insure normal work and increase productivity.

All sections of the society and expecially the trade unions which are now renewing themselves as well as "the new trade unions to which a section of workers is pinning its hopes," must help in this respect. As is reported here, Kania says: We will cooperate with these trade unions as well as with all those who want to help in fulfilling the workers' wishes...We will take care to ensure, he continues, that the new law on trade unions, that is now being prepared by representatives of various organizations, as well as the law on workers' self-management will create favorable conditions for strengthening the role of trade unions and of the worker class...The PZPR is interested in developing the self-management and the institutions of socialist democracy...

As regards international affairs, the press here reports those passages from the speech by the PZPR first secretary that indicate an even clearer orientation: All these and other forms of normalization and "renewal" must, of course, be based only on the road of socialist development because "Poland is and will continue to be a member of the socialist community, a loyal ally of the Soviet Union and an active factor of peace and international cooperation." The dramatic conflicts and the crisis, through which we are passing, have raised hopes among the anticommunist centers about possible changes "in the relationship of forces in Europe at the expense of Poland and its interests, of course," but our people and party will never allow that to happen.

We are solving even these difficult troubles in peace and security within our borders, it is further emphasized, because "the friendly relations with the USSR and all countries of the socialist community have a permanent value for the Polish people."

Without Comments

This complete and substantive report also stresses the assessment of the PZPR first secretary that the Central Committee "will give serious thought to the relations between the party and the state, between the party and state organs" and that "steps have already been taken with the aim of relieving the party organs of direct management and of taking concrete economic actions." As he said, that is directly connected with the quality of party work and the firmness of party ranks and of all communities for whom it is "better if there are fewer of us; but we must be convinced and resolute..."

All this may appear to the readers here, who are unaccustomed to any deliberations of this kind, to some extent new and "fresh" but neither PRAVDA nor any other newspapers have a single word of comment on it.

The same applies even to the concluding resume (it cannot be determined whether that is an editorial resume or a resume by PAP which is cited in the report on Kania's speech) which notes that 70 speakers took part in the discussion at the plenum and which also lists some of the conclusions of that meeting. [paragraph continues]

Among these conclusions first of all is the conclusion that resolute measures must be taken to stabilize the situation and to "correct certain overlooked mistakes in the development of the economy as well as in resisting the enemies of socialism in Poland." Further conclusions are: to improve the PZPR ideological work, strengthen the PZPR's ties with the worker class and develop and advance socialist democracy with "the simultaneous obligation of all party organizations to strive to strengthen the ideological preparedness and activity of their members and to act boldly and struggle against anti socialist forces," which Stanislaw Kania also mentioned.

It is reported in conclusion that the plenum "considered it necessary to start preparations for the extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress" and adopted a decision on "a number of changes in the composition of members and candidate members of the PZPR Central Committee." The changes in the Politburo are also reported.

ALBANIAN EDUCATION MINISTER CAMI DEPARTS FOR HOME

LD111042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1447 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Pristina, 10 Oct (TANJUG)--Bahri Oruci, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, received Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and her associates in Pristina today.

The meeting was attended by Sokrat Plaka, ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to our country.

Oruci stressed during the meeting that fruitful cooperation with neighbors was one of our country's fundamental principles. Consequently cooperation between the SFRY as a whole and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and within that framework between Kosovo and neighboring Albania was of special significance. Bahri Oruci also stressed that sound foundations for further increasingly fruitful cooperation had been laid owing to the readiness on the part of all of our nations and nationalities.

Expressing gratitude for the warm welcome with which she and her associates has been received in Kosovo, Tafta Cami is reported to have said she was pleased with the successes achieved in Kosovo which she saw for herself during numerous visits and meetings. Tefta Cami told Baruci about the development of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and in particular about development in the field of education, science and culture and expressed readiness for further cooperation.

During the meeting Pajazit Nusi, vice-president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, was invited to pay a visit to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The neighboring country's minister of education and culture was also received today by Svetislav Jaksic, president of the Pristina Municipal Assembly.

Dr Imer Jaka, provincial secretary for education, science and culture, and Tefta Cami held their final talks in the Kosovo Provincial Secretariat for Education, Science and Culture today. Both sides appraised past cooperation as positive and noted that it was following a constant upward line. Readiness was expressed on both sides to deepen, broaden and enrich this cooperation on a long-term basis.

After her 5-day visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Tefta Cami left for Albania today with her associates.

CETERCHI, ROMANIAN JUSTICE DELEGATION END VISIT

LD131420 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1133 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Oct (TANJUG)--Following a 5-day visit to our country, the justice delegation from the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Minister of Justice Ion Ceterchi, left this morning. During their stay in Yugoslavia the justice delegation visited Vojvodina, Slovenia and Montenegro, and was acquainted with the functioning of the justice system and the building of a self-managing judiciary in Yugoslavia.

The Romanian delegation was received by Luka Banovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for justice and the organization of federal administration.

PENG CHONG, PRC DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT

Visit to Rijeka

LD120912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1419 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Rijeka--The Chinese Communist Party delegation led by Peng Chong, member of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, ended its 3-day visit to the Rijeka region today. The PRC delegation visited the 3 May shipyard in Rijeka, where five ships for China are being completed.

Rijeka shipbuilders have previously delivered four (?liners) and two bulk freight carriers, as well as about 10 ships' engines to China.

Meeting With Planinc

LD121636 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee, has received the CCP delegation led by Peng Chong, member of the Politburo and of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, who as the guest of the LCY Central Committee is paying a reciprocal visit to our country.

In Croatia the guests from friendly China have visited several work organizations in the Istria and Rijeka area and an agricultural-food combine in Zagreb. During their cordial conversation Milka Planinc acquainted the guests with current activities of the League of Communists of Croatia and tasks facing its organizations. Views were also exchanged on cooperation between the two parties.

The meeting was also attended by Dragutin Plasc, president of the town conference of the Zagreb League of Communists.

Arrival in Sarajevo

LD131456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0804 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Sarajevo, 13 Oct (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Chinese Communist Party led by Peng Chong, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CCP Central Committee, which is visiting our country, arrived in Sarajevo last night for a 2-day visit to Bosnia-Hercegovina.

At Butmir Airport the guests from friendly China were welcomed by Slavojka Jankovic, member of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Presidium Commission for International Relations and Cooperation with Workers' and Progressive Movements in the World, and Anta Sucic, member of the LCY Central Committee.

Today the CCP delegation will visit the Energoinvest composite organization of associated labor and will be acquainted with the [word indistinct] League of Communists organization in this large collective. During the afternoon the delegation will meet with Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium.

MILENKOVIC SAYS SYRIAN-SOVIET TREATY CONTRIBUTED TO 'ARAB SPLIT'

AU122005 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Milutin Milenkovic commentary]

[Text] The worsening Arab split and the increasing military presence of the superpowers in the seething Middle East have recently received fresh confirmation and stimulation. The Soviet Union and Syria have concluded a 15-year agreement on friendship and cooperation which has clear military strategic clauses; Iraq has broken diplomatic relations with Syria and Libya; and it has been officially confirmed in Cairo that a contingent of 1,400 U.S. soldiers trained for special, urgent intervention outside the United States will arrive in Egypt shortly. King Husayn of Jordan has canceled his visit to the Soviet Union and left for Saudi Arabia for talks on further strengthening solidarity with warring Iraq.

The circle of the Middle East contradictions and collusion with outside big-power factors is thus becoming more and more complicated. The explosive nature of the situation is intensifying, and the actions of the nonaligned movement as the most persistent fighter for peace, equality and negotiations on all disputes has been practically prevented at least for the foreseeable future.

What appears very significant in this context is the appearance of a new friendship and cooperation treaty between the Soviet Union and Syria, as mentioned above. The Soviet Union, let us recall, as early as 1971 concluded such a treaty with Egypt and later on with Iraq. The two treaties did not live to the end of their envisaged term nor were their provisions realized. Egyptian-Soviet relations were transmorgrified into a public political conflict only 1 year after the ceremonial signing of the 15-year treaty. The course of understandable contradictions with Iraq was less stormy, but the latest stage of the Middle East crisis with the opening of a new dangerous hotbed of war has caused the treaty obligations between Moscow and Baghdad practically to be trampled upon. There are now no obligatory consultations as provided for in the treaty and no joint actions to avoid danger for one of the signatories to the treaty. Many signs show an increasing gap opening between Soviet and Iraqi policies.

At a time of sharp Syrian-Iraqi dispute, the conclusion of a Soviet-Syrian treaty on strategic-political cooperation certainly constitutes a fresh blow to the shaken Iraqi-Soviet trust.

It is possible only to guess how Iraqi relations with other Arab countries and with important world centers will develop, and how Syrian inter-Arab and general international activities will run in light of this realignment. In any case, the war conflagration, the casualties and the needs it imposes are not a climate favorable to the preservation of independence and nonalignment of the small and medium-sized countries, or even of the rich oil countries.

AT-TALHUNI, JORDANIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT

Meeting With Assembly Members

LD101440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1129 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Federal Chamber held talks in the SFRY Assembly today with the parliamentary delegation of Jordan on a large number of international questions. The delegations were headed by Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and Bahjat at-Talhuni, president of the Jordanian Senate.

Jordan stands firmly on the positions of nonalignment and is determined to respect the principles and policy of nonalignment, Senate President at-Talhuni stressed. He added that his country held in exceptionally high esteem the efforts made by President Tito and Yugoslavia in the process of establishing Yugoslavia's present-day enviable prestige in the world and contributing to the development of the policy of nonalignment. The president of the Jordanian Senate spoke in detail about his country's views on the Middle East crisis, the current conflict between Iran and Iraq and his country's relations with Arab countries and the great powers. He also briefed his Yugoslav colleagues on the position of the Palestinian people in Jordan and his country's optimistic attitude in connection with the forthcoming ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries.

"Whenever we speak about the Middle East crisis we lay stress on Yugoslavia's significant support for our just demands," the president of the Jordanian Senate emphasized among other things. The two delegations agreed that every effort should be made to persuade the two nonaligned countries to stop the war and resolve unsolved problems by means of political talks. Apart from the unforeseeable consequences for Iran and Iraq, both of which were countries friendly toward Yugoslavia, the present state of war between them was causing much damage to the nonaligned movement by weakening its unity and the action capability which it needed for solving other international problems as well and especially the problem of the Middle East. Apart from the conflict spreading and having unforeseeable consequences and dimensions, it was also creating an undesirable scope for the activity of the great powers, it was stated during the talks.

The talks also dwelt on a number of questions of internal development in Yugoslavia, such as the position of the nations and nationalities as elements of cooperation with the neighboring countries, and so forth. In addition to a large number of delegates of both chambers of the SFRY Assembly and members of the Council of the Federation, the talks were also attended on the Yugoslav side by Sinan Hasani, vice-president of the SFRY Assembly; Mihajlo Javorski, vice-president of the Federal Chambers; and Elhami Nimani, chairman of the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations.

Meeting With Mijatovic

LD131454 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1346 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Oct (TANJUG)--President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic today received the president of the Senate of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Bahjat at-Talhuni, and members of the Jordanian parliamentary delegation. On this occasion the need was stressed for the consistent implementation of the policy of non-alignment to which both countries adhere, and for an active participation of non-aligned countries in the solving of acute problems in international relations. Also stressed was the importance Yugoslavia and Jordan, as two non-aligned countries, attach to the successful development of their friendly relations and cooperation.

The Jordanian parliamentary delegation, a guest of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, left here today. During the visit here, the delegation conducted talks with a delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia. The Jordanian delegation invited a delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia to visit Jordan.

VRHOVEC MEETS WITH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE LEADER CHATTI

LD102052 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1926 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec today received Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti who is currently at the 21st UNESCO General Conference session in Belgrade. In the ensuing talk which focused on the current international situation, the necessity for investing efforts towards settling conflicts and crisis in the world peacefully was stressed.

Habib Chatti informed Josip Vrhovec on [word indistinct] achieved so far by this organization in its intermediatory mission in Baghdad and Tehran. He also stressed the big role the nonaligned movement plays in preserving peace in the world.

Habib Chatti also gave credit to Yugoslavia for its contribution to peaceful cooperation and emphasized President Tito's historical role in strengthening the non-aligned movements.

MIJATOVIC RECEIVES NEW IRAQI AMBASSADOR

LD131740 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1257 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Oct (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received the credentials of Fa'iq 'Abd as-Sa'id as-Samarra'i, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Iraqi Republic, and then engaged him in a friendly conversation.

Present at the reception were Ivan Dolnicar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency; Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and the diplomatic associates of the ambassador of the Iraqi Republic in Belgrade.

ZARKOVIC RECEIVES PLO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBER

LD131845 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Oct (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia member Vidoje Zarkovic today had a talk with Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) Central Committee member Muhammad Mayzar (?who) arrived in Belgrade in the capacity of PLO Executive Committee President Yasir 'Arafat's envoy.

On this occasion Muhammad Mayzar delivered to Vidoje Zarkovic Yasir 'Arafat's message for the Presidency of Yugoslavia. The message relates to PLO stands on the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran and the situation in the Middle East and the Gulf.

In the talk both sides stated the concern with the (?costly Iraqi-) Iranian armed conflict. The necessity was also stressed for engaging nonaligned countries and other international factors towards the soonest possible termination of the conflict and the creation of conditions for a peaceful solution to problems existing between the two countries.

Zarkovic and Mayzar also discussed further friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and the PLO.

SHIPS' CREWS RETURN SAFELY FROM KHORRAMSHAHR

LD111430 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Rijeka, 11 Oct (TANJUG)--All 96 crew members of the Yugoslav merchant ships Krasica, Lika, and Uljanik in Khorramshahr have returned to Rijeka, northern Adriatic coast. From their ships in the zone of Iraqi-Iranian conflict, the crews were first evacuated to Kuwait and then transported by air to Yugoslavia.

VRHOVEC SPEAKS ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION IN ZAGREB

LD132343 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Zagreb, 13 Oct (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, spoke in Zagreb today to members of the republican and city political activists group about the current features of the international political situation. Vrhovec expounded views on the state of affairs in international relations; on our country's position, and on the steps being undertaken by our nonaligned country towards resolving crisis flashpoints in the world, as well as on promoting international understanding and cooperation in general.

GRLICKOV SPEAKS ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION IN NOVI SAD

LD132318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1839 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Novi Sad, 13 Oct (TANJUG)--In Novi Sad tonight Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke to the foreign-political aktiv of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference about conditions in the workers' movement in the world.

In his address Grlickov pointed out that the deterioration in international relations, among other things, has reflected in a negative way also on relations within the communist and the workers movement.

Reference was made to wars between socialist countries, to the situation in Poland, about the opening of the CCP towards the workers and communist movement and about the consequences of this regarding workers and communist movement. As a result intensified joint efforts are required of all forces which work for the preservation of peace, relaxation of tension, promotion of peaceful and equal cooperation in the world in solving current crises and long-term problems in international relations for faster progress and the development of socialism in the world.

It was stated that the LCY will continue to develop cooperation with all communist and workers parties on the basis of independence, autonomy, equality, mutual respect, non-interference and each party's responsibility to its own workers' party and people on which its internationalist solidarity is based.

VUKOVIC: 'SLOWNESS' OF FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION HAMPERS ECONOMY

AU112033 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Nemanja Vukovic commentary]

[Summary] As has been pointed out in a number of discussions on economic stabilization and the preparation of the resolution on socioeconomic development for 1981, "exports are our daily need." We must triple our exports to be able to double our imports. This is the only correct calculation and the best answer to those who claim that the current economic difficulties are mainly a result of the reduction in imports of raw materials and producer goods. Nemanja Vukovic comments:

We are currently witnessing a certain decline in our exports, following an 8-month expansion that indicated that we might succeed in staying within that limit of $2 billion in the negative balance of payments on which the Federal Executive Council has so persistently insisted since the beginning of the year. But as a result of a delay in the delivery of some ships as well as some other reasons, the country's exports considerably declined in September whereas at the same time imports irrepressibly continued to increase. "Particularly alarming is the fact that the exports to our traditional markets--the FRG, the EFTA member countries and the United States with which we are in no way succeeding in reestablishing the former balance between exports and imports--have declined. We export quite enough to the East European socialist countries but lately the imports from that area have considerably exceeded our exports there, something that was not the case previously."

The main concern of the economy now is what to export because, according to available statistical data, industrial production is barely keeping in step with the plan and is even below the plan in the individual republics. The shortages of raw mateirals cannot be wholly blamed for that because the exports of raw materials have considerably decreased. For instance, the exports of products of the metallurgical industry so far this year only amount to 70 percent of the total exports of these products in the corresponding period of last year. "What is more alarming is the fact that the exports of products of the machine building industry have declined and amount to only 80 percent of these exports in the same period of last year."

In view of this situation the country's economy must realize monthly a foreign exchange revenue of $900 million from exports during the last quarter of the year in order to fulfill the commitments under the resolution of socioeconomic development for this year, "under the conditions that have been made even worse by the war crisis in the area from which we receive our regular oil supplies. Oil purchases in spot markets will irretrievably take several hundred million dollars in foreign exchange."

In their efforts to increase exports the organizations of associated labor are concluding numerous self-managing agreements on association of labor and pooling of resources, including foreign exchange incomes. All this may be helpful in absence of a free foreign exchange market. "The demand of the entire economy for urgently adapting the laws and other regulations to the conditions imposed by life is connected with the latter. What is involved here is the already notorious Article No 68, paragraph 3 of the law on foreign exchange which, such as it is, prevents a joint struggle of the associated labor and republics and provinces for their joint foreign exchange income. The slowness of the federal administration has already become proverbial by now. An initiative to amend the law was made as early as in January of this year but nothing has been done to this date. If the federal administration already cannot help in any way, then it should not by its slowness obstruct the economy in the tasks on which the well-being of the entire society depends."

SOCIALIST ALLIANCE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

LD101412 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG)--The Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia strives for those values of Yugoslav society which are along the lines of stabilization and progress. This multimillion-strong sociopolitical organization advocates the activation of the productive forces of society, consistent distribution and allocation of the income realized, implementation of the agreed policy and genuine solidarity. As part of the efforts in this field, the organization strives in particular for the maintenance of the living standards of the employees, above all, those who live exclusively off their personal income.

These points were emphasized at a joint session of the Federal Conference of the Alliance and the Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia. The meeting decided that the Socialist Alliance must not allow the fall or stagnation in real personal incomes, as it would have discouraging effect on the efforts being made to raise productivity and achieve stabilization.

Speakers at the session reiterated that self-management socialist democracy is a democracy of the pluralism of self-management interest of socialist society and man and that it is being put into effect upon the principles of consultation to reach agreement on democratic adjustment and delegation decision-making. Hence, the Socialist Alliance is becoming an indispensable instrument of the working people and all citizens in developing these democratic relations on the broadest political platform of self-management and of the delegation system in Yugoslavia.

The self-management socialist society which we are developing, it was stated at the joint session of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance and the Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation, is open to new ideas and criticism, and capable of seeking and adopting new and better solutions and efficiently transcending what hampers its development.

The view was expressed that the major, far-reaching tasks lying before Yugoslav society can only be realized if the largest number of citizens are activated within the Socialist Alliance and other socio-political organizations, that is, in the entire system of delegational decision-making. This method of activity, it was underlined, will most successfully be put into practice if Tito's initiative on further advancement of the principles of collective work and responsibility is consistently implemented.

The Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance and the Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation condemned the non-selfmanagement acts in sports clubs pointing out that the existing professionalism in sports is incompatible with the socialist, self-management foundations of Yugoslav society. Not a single social dinar must be allocated for paying professionals in various sports. As far as physical culture is concerned, manifestations of all kinds must stem from an integral concept which can only be the self-management one.

The Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance has accepted the proposal of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation that the third congress of self-managers of Yugoslavia be held next year. The main subject at the congress will be "Associated Labour in the Struggle for Socialist Self-Management and Social-Economic Development".

DRAGOSAVAC PRESENTS REPORT TO ZAGREB PARTY CONFERENCE

LD102127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1621 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Zagreb, 10 Oct (TANJUG)--The Zagreb League of Communists City Conference today discussed topical ideopolitical and economic questions relating to the realization of stabilization in the city. The basic assessment was that certain results have been achieved in intensive activity by nearly all basic organizations of associated labor and in the general sociopolitical structure of the city.

Since it is evident from trends to date that in some spheres of economic trends the necessary results are not being achieved, results which might make a contribution to reestablishing hitherto violated relations, especially in import-export activity, the members of the city conference decided that today they would discuss and indicate the negative tendencies and problems.

The fact that basic organizations of associated labor are linked insufficiently and that they do not seek joint social interests and solutions to difficulties was emphasized as a basic weakness. This, as was said, is also a consequence of insufficient ideopolitical training and action unity among communists. Along with such criticisms, examples of work organizations which seek to preserve their own position by remaining isolated or which seek to resolve the full weight of economic difficulties on the backs of others were also presented.

Those taking part in the discussion said specifically that everyone should take his share of the responsibility of the League of Communists to open up prospects for long-term development and to find lasting solutions to economic and social difficulties in every environment. The communists of Zagreb were asked to carry out their initiatives and actions fully and to involve all working people and citizens in implementing the stabilization policy.

Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also took part in the discussion at today's session of the Zagreb League of Communists City Conference.

At the beginning of his report Dr Dusan Dragosavac said that we are confronted with economic difficulties which also influence the political mood. However accurate are the assessments that Yugoslavia is among the most stable countries in Europe and the world, in the view of the secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, we must be conscious of the fact that the economic situation has a serious effect on this. This influence will be increasingly stronger unless we take the necessary actions to change it essentially.

Dr Dusan Dragosavac then said that there were great expectations at the last LCY Central Committee plenum and added that it will not be good if, at the next plenum--which is also to discuss development plans--we repeat things similar to those which were discussed at the last Central Committee session. At the next session, then, reports should be given on what has been achieved and on whether the same problems have arisen again. It should not be an occasion for presenting results which qualitatively alter the existing situation, in Dr Dragosavac's view, as this would be harmful politically.

Dragosavac went on to emphasize that when we speak about difficulties in the country we should not neglect the influence which the constant deterioration in the international economic and political situation has on them, and we should thus take measures to reduce that negative outside influence. In this connection he mentioned that, as well as oil prices, the prices of reproduction material and equipment have been rising constantly for years on the international market and almost as quickly as that of oil, yet in this country we have been behaving as if nothing is happening in the world. Dragosavac considers it essential to make fresh efforts to change such attitudes fundamentally. And, as he warned, we should not be satisfied with the measures which have been taken to date with a view to this.

Dragosavac went on to recall that we are a country with a very dynamic growth rate and that in the last 10 years we have achieved an average rise of 5.5 percent in the standard of living. Emphasizing that there are few countries which have achieved such results, Dragosavac said that we must draw conclusions from the progress of the current economic plan and understand that there are limits to investment. On this, he said that a rate of approximately 40 percent of the national income, which is the amount set aside for such purposes, exceeds a rational limit. The secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium recalled that in the last plan we made compromises and thus did not take the necessary measures to carry out the conclusions adopted in the original document.

That is why in the next plan period society needs to make many efforts to coordinate the disturbances which have arisen. On this, Dragosavac mentioned, among other things, uncoordinated goods-and-money relations, as well as the need to consider where investment restrictions should be carried out. Calling for a selective approach in such restrictions, Dragosavac considers that the idea should not be adopted that only those who have resources should continue with investment. He warned that there are sensitive political issues here.

In the view of Dr Dragosavac, we must bring general, joint and also personal consumption into line with our real possibilities in the new plan period. In this part of his report Dr Dusan Dragosavac said that some of these annual situations of ours should not have occurred, for regardless of the degree to which we are short of foreign currency, this is not sufficient reason for everything that happens in the supply of certain articles. We did not need great resources in order to have enough detergent, drugs or coffee, Dragosavac said, but as a result of shortages of these products we have caused unnecessary political damage.

Calling for the new medium-term plan to be really stabilizing, Dragosavac said that we must use it to correct what has happened to us in the last period, otherwise existing problems and deviations will only increase. On this, Dr Dragosavac emphasized in particular that we must resolve difficulties through the existing system. Communists must work in the basic organizations of associated labor, through the delegate assemblies, right up to the federation, and this should be insisted on particularly. We should not dramatize the situation, nor is it objectively of a dramatic nature, Dr Dusan Dragosavac said finally, but nor should we relate in an opportunistic way to the tasks which lie before communists. We must ask League of Communists members to perform their tasks, for they cannot pass these tasks on to anyone else and bear the full responsibility for their realization, Dr Dusan Dragosavac said at the end of his report.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA COMMITTEES DISCUSS UNEMPLOYMENT

AU100740 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Sarajevo, 3 Oct (TANJUG)--Many provisions of the current social accord on the policy of employment in Bosnia-Hercegovina are outdated and should be supplemented. This was said among other things today in Sarajevo at a joint session of the Coordination Committee for Sociopolitical Activities of the SAWP Republican Conference Presidium, of the Secretariat of the Department for Social Policy, of the Commission for International Trade Union Cooperation and of the Commission for Employment of the Presidium of the Trade Union Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina, when they discussed the proposed amendments to the social accord on employment.

Taking part in the discussion, Vahida Srzic, executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, stressed that the existing social accord in particular puts excessive stress on the socioeconomic position of the unemployed. In her view, the criterion of school adhievements is not sufficiently stressed and valued. This often unjustifiedly closes the door to employment particularly of young people. Since associated labor seeks more and more the most able people, it was said in the discussion, it is necessary that these points be resolved.

To find the most realistic criteria for quicker employment is more important because the problem of employment in this republic continues to be very complex and topical. The number of persons, especially of young experts looking for jobs, is continually on the increase. At the moment, about 130,000 persons are registered as unemployed in this republic.

MONTENEGRO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS, MAKES DECISIONS ON ECONOMY

LD111128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Titograd 10 Oct (TANJUG)--According to a report from the Republican Committee for Information, the Montenegrin Executive Council examined at today's session a report on observations, proposals and suggestions made regarding a draft agreement on the bases of the social plan for Montenegro from 1981 to 1985 for the reconstruction and construction of the area affected by the catastrophic earthquake.

The council was then briefed on the discussion between the Republican Secretariat for the Economy and representatives of large suppliers' organizations of associated labor from individual municipalities, representatives of the commercial banks and the People's Bank of Montenegro and representatives of the relevant departments of republican organs and organizations in connection with the problems and organization of buying cattle in the territory of Montenegro.

At today's session the council examined information on the recent escape by two prisoners from Kotor Prison and made the assessment that this occurred because of the clear lack of vigilance of this prison's workers in fulfilling the duties entrusted to them. Particular attention was drawn to the responsibility of the prison governor and guard supervisor.

At the suggestion of the Republican Secretariat for Justice and Administration Organization the Executive Council has adopted the decision that Luka Lubarda, the prison governor, should be removed from the position of governor for failing to take the necessary measures. In particular it was stressed that reports carried by certain mass media that the prison governor had himself resigned was not correct.

BRIEFS

SUBNOR PRESIDIUM--Zagreb, 8 Oct (TANJUG)--The Croatian veterans today gave powerful support to the recently adopted stances and measures of the Croatian Executive Council and the Assembly as regards the implementation of the stabilization policy. They demanded that concrete responsibility be borne for poor performance, negligence and sloppiness because difficulties are not due to objective circumstances alone. Lt Col Gen Stanko Naletilic, member of the Presidium, was elected by secret ballot as the new chairman of the SUBNOR of Croatia for a period of one year. The Presidium members expressed gratitude to Ivica Gretic, hitherto chairman of the veterans' Association of Croatia, for his devoted work. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1621 GMT 8 Oct 80 LD]

NEW SLOVENE SAWP COMMISSION--Ljubljana, 8 Oct (TANJUG)--The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia has set up a Commission for Nationalities and Intranational Relations. Among other things, the commission will follow all topical political questions concerning the position of the Italian and Hungarian national communities in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. It will follow questions of upbringing and education of apprentices of these communities, the strengthening of the system of bilingual education and the development of bilingualism in the assembly system, public administration, courts and so on. The Commission for Nationalities and Intranational Relations is composed of 22 members. Joze Hartman has been appointed chairman and Barbara Goricar secretary of the commission. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1912 GMT 8 Oct 80 LD]